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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 297 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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LIBRARY SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL

"Graf Spee" Prepares To Leave Port

Congress Cabinet Meets To-day

JINNAH'S LATEST HAS FIRST PREFERENCE

Muslim Leaguers Urge Leader To Abandon "Deliverance Day"

WARDHAGANJ Dec. 17.

It is understood that the Working Committee meeting, which begins to-morrow, is likely to last three days. Mahatma Gandhi, it is learnt, will break his silence early to facilitate discussions.

It is understood that the morning's meeting of the Committee will be devoted to a review of the general political situation with special reference to Mr. Jinnah's statements and their reactions.—A. P.

JINNAH WANTS COALITION GOVT.s

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has issued the following statement:—

In order to raise still further objections to the functions on December 22, it is now being said that my move is anti-Hindu and will arouse communal passions.

I greatly regret that in order to discredit the Muslim League, the Congress should resort to such mischievous and dangerous propaganda. Let me once more point out that our relief is from the oppression of the Congress regime only and is not in any way directed against our Hindu fellow-countrymen as a community.

In fact our chief objection to the attitude of the Congress is that it totally prevents the Hindu and the Muslim communities from working together in a manner honourable to both.

The Muslim League stands for justice and fair play to all, whether Muslim or of any other community, and I am glad to have received encouragement and support, not only from all minorities but from non-Congress Hindus also.

WANTS COALITION GOVTS.

Let me, therefore, take this opportunity to appeal to all Indians, who believe that the conditions in India necessitate popular, rather than party, Governments, which do justice to all sections of the people rather than to an irremovable majority, to come forward now and to make known their views.

The functions on December 22 are not Muslim functions directed against their Hindu fellowmen as a community but a condemnation, pure and simple, of the regime of the Congress cause.

I, therefore, most cordially invite all who support this attitude to join and participate in our meetings.

Shaikh Abdulla Majid's Suggestion

KARACHI, Dec. 16.

A suggestion that an Inquiry Committee, consisting of two members, one nominated by the Congress and the other by the Muslim League, with a neutral chairman acceptable to both be appointed to go into the League's allegations against certain Congress Governments, and an appeal to Mr. Jinnah to cancel the celebration of the Day of Deliverance on December 22 and to Gandhiji to call upon his followers to desist from indulging in provocative utterances has been put forward by Shaikh Abdulla Majid a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in the course of a statement to the press.—A. P.

Deliverance Day Is Meaningless!

LUCKNOW, Dec. 13.

Mr. Karimur Raza Khan, M.L.A. in the course of a statement from Shahjehanpur, says that the very fact that we observe a particular day as a day of deliverance shows our weakness. He adds: We stand where we were, the demands of Muslims expressed in the resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, though falling short of our expectations have not been accepted by the British Government. The much-awaited clarification of the statement of the Viceroy, as demanded by the League, is not yet forthcoming. In such circumstances, the observance of the day is meaningless. However, as a member of the League with all our internal differences we have to show our loyalty to the organization.—A. P.

Intoxicated With Imbecility!

The following statement has been issued by Syed Ghulam Imam, Advocate, a member of the Working Committee of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League:

"Politics in India are assuming metaphysical subtleties. I have been yet unable to grasp the full significance of the latest orders of our leader as regards the celebration of the day of 'deliverance.' If the move is calculated to demonstrate our intransigent attitude it is too late; if it is meant to display our triumph it is meaningless. The Congress regime has come to an abrupt end. With the completion of the tenancy legislation it exhausted itself. There was no more to be accomplished, and further staying in would have led to its degeneration or ruin. Short tenures in office will help the Congress. It was the wisest exist that any political party has ever staged without any loss of prestige. The European war came as a godsend, and provided a pretext for the resignations of the ministries tired of their erratic career which was full of troubles. It ought to have been a matter of thanksgiving for the Congress that it came out of office with extravagant encomiums showered upon it by those who, being the servants of Imperialism, should have been a bit stingy that way.

"What our leader, Mr. Jinnah, thinks to be their misfortune is in my humble opinion, an event of remarkable felicity for the Congress. We cannot gain anything by praying, however earnestly, unless we find out some sure method of keeping the Congress out for ever, and the Englishmen sympathetic towards the minorities. The Momins are

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4)

ULTIMATUM TO GERMAN BATTLESHIP

LONDON, Dec. 17.

It is confirmed in official quarters in London that the 72-hour time-limit allowed to the "Graf Spee" expires at 6 p.m. local time to-night (about 9-30 p.m. G.M.T.)

It is believed that the German Minister in Monte Video has requested an extension.

URUGUAY'S ALTERNATIVE.

It is reported that Uruguay has informed the German Legation that "Graf Spee" must leave Monte Video before 23-30 G.M.T. or be interned.

It is stated that coastguards have seen "Cumberland" and "Achilles" keeping watch near the coast with "Ark Royal," with the "Renowned" French battleship "Dunkerque" on the horizon.

RIO DE JANEIRO: The "Ark Royal" and the "Renown" have arrived at Rio de Janeiro.

"ADMIRAL SCHEER" AND U-BOATS TO SCENE.

According to Rome Radio the German sister pocket battleship "Admiral Scheer" and a number of submarines are now proceeding to the estuary of River Plate.

WHEN "ZERO" HOUR STRIKES

A Monte Video cable states:—

Surprising doubt still exists when the "Graf Spee's" time limit expires. While many circles seem agreed that the zero hour is 21-30 G.M.T. Sunday, local evening papers give it as two hours later. They state that at that hour a commission will board the battleship and report her condition after which, the Government will decide as to what steps it should take.

Reuter's correspondent has reason to believe that the Uruguay Government is anxious not to have the "Graf Spee" on its hands for the duration of the war and would readily allow her a little extra time if this can be justified and will assist the warship's departure. The period of grace would not extend beyond Tuesday.

Crowds round newspaper boards in the evening were discussing whether the battleship would "make a dash for it" as though it were a cup final.

WEATHER MAY AID.

If the warship attempts to slip out of the harbour to-night, she would be aided by cloudy sky.

The naval observatory broadcast at 23-00 G.M.T. gives the weather as "very cloudy and moderate wind". With reference to the report aboard that the "Graf Spee" is getting up steam, it is pointed out that the battleship has diesel oil in her engines. The smoke seen coming from the funnels is probably from the temporary cooking system since the galley was completely smashed during the battle.—Reuter.

GERMANY ADMITS CASUALTIES

BERLIN:—For the first time Germany admits that 36 men were killed aboard the "Graf Spee". The German News Agency states that according to reports reaching the High Command of the German Army 36 members of the crew of the "Graf Spee" died in action. Six were seriously and 53 lightly wounded.

Medical Aids Dash

BUENOS AIRES:—Doctor Petty, the head of the British hospital here, three other doctors and a party of nurses left for Montevideo 'en route' to tend British wounded in the naval fight.—Reuter.

BENGAL PREMIER'S CHARGE-SHEET
— Page 7 —

Hull On Naval Battles In Safety Zone

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

Mr. Cordell Hull told a Press Conference that the United States and other American nations were concerned about naval hostilities in the so-called 300 miles safety zone. He added, that there was a preliminary exchange of views and information concerning possible future naval battles as well as that involving the "Graf Spee" and British warships off the Uruguayan Coast.—Reuter.

Germans Force Entry Into French Post

ATTACK REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

R. A. F. Bomb Nazi Base: But Miss Objective, Claims Berlin

PARIS, Dec. 17.

The Western Front is showing signs of increasing liveliness. Further details of yesterday's German raid on the French Post east of the Moselle show that it was important in character and well prepared.

GERMAN FORCE ENTRANCE

The German Company, which was probably reinforced by additional machine-gunners, launched a spirited attack, finally forcing the entrance to the Post and taking two prisoners.

The French replied, drove out and dispersed the Germans.

In the meantime, the prisoners seized their chance of escape. When the French returned to the Post they found the body of a German Non-Commissioned Officer, two machineguns and one sub-machinegun.

This is taken, in the absence of news to the contrary, to mean that the Germans took their wounded with them.

The Germans were also active west of the Vosges forest sending out a number of patrols which operated till nightfall. These operations according to latest information were without result.

Hand-To-Hand Fight

A French communique issued earlier says: "At 6-15 a.m., enemy launched a raid on one of our posts to the east of the Moselle.

The raid was carried out by a detachment equivalent of a company after preparation of artillery and trench mortars and under the protection of a box barrage laid down in artillery and heavy machinegun fire.

The post attacked energetically and defended itself resulting in hand-to-hand fighting.

The enemy was repulsed with heavy loss and left in our hands arms and material.

The enemy succeeded in taking two prisoners who managed to escape profiting by the effect of our defensive fire and rejoined our lines.—

Artillery And Infantry Actions

A later communique sates: There were artillery and infantry actions on various points of the Front.

AIR-RAID ALARM

There was an air-raid alarm in Northern France at 09.00 a.m., today. The all clear was given thirty minutes later. No incidents are reported.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN FRANCE

From "Reuter's" special correspondent in France:—

The first casualties suffered by men of the British Expeditionary Force as a result of active operations have been inflicted on the British force which is detached from Lord Gort's Command and is now holding a sector in the Maginot Line directly under the French Command.

A message received at the British General Head Quarters from the French Head Quarters says: "The British now have their wounded and even their dead on French soil once again."

The British soldiers who were killed and wounded were engaged in night patrol work in a wide stretch of "no-man's land" separating the British and German outposts. No figures of the killed and wounded are available

(Continued on page 7, column 5.)

More Steamers Sunk

2 British; 3 Neutrals And 1 Soviet Destroyer Are Among Victims

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The British steamer "Amble" (1,126 tons) struck a mine and sank, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the German News Agency. The crew was rescued.

129 Drowned With "Duchess"

The Admiralty announce that six officers and 123 men lost their lives when destroyer "Duchess" was sunk.

Japanese Steamer Released

The "Sanyo Maru" was released from the Contraband Control Base after a stay of 24 hours.

2 Norwegian Steamers Sunk

The Norwegian steamer "Ragni" (1,264 tons) and "H. C. Flood" (1,907 tons) have been sunk by mines in the North Sea. Six men are missing from the "Ragni" and four from "H. C. Flood," Thirty survivors were landed at a north-east coast port, by a British Steamer.—Reuter.

Russian Destroyer Sunk

LONDON.—A Russian destroyer has been sunk by the Finnish coastal batteries.—Reuter.

Swedish Steamer Strikes Mine

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.

A Dutch motor boat rescued eleven survivors of a small Swedish steamer "Ursus" which apparently struck a mine and sank, while bound for a British east coast port.—Reuter.

Greek Ship Sunk In Atlantic

AMSTERDAM.—It is announced that all survivors have been rescued from a Greek steamer "Germane" (5,217 tons) sunk in the Atlantic at night as the result either of a mine explosion or torpedo attack.

South African Steamer's Escape

CAPE TOWN.—It is revealed that 13,000-ton Cape Town whaling factory ship "Tafelberg" was attacked by a U-boat some weeks ago in West Atlantic, but escaped unscated. The U-boat was apparently the same that had unsuccessfully chased the New Zealand liner "Mataroa", South-East of Bermuda, about the same time.

American Cargo Vessels For Britain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

Sir Ashley Sparks, representative of the British Ministry of Shipping, it is understood, will head the Delegation in New York negotiating the purchase of a fleet of cargo vessels, even old ones, averaging 75,000 tons.—Reuter.

Soviet Attacks Repulsed

But Present Red Advance In North Will Endanger Finnish Defence

PARIS, Dec. 17.

The latest news here regarding the progress of war in Finland shows that the Finns are successfully resisting in the Karelian Isthmus. Near the Lake Ladoga the Soviet attacks were repulsed.

In the North Russians are making headway in their attempt to cut the country in two. At least two Russian columns are active with this aim in view and the opinion here is that they will be dangerous to future Finnish defence if they continue to make the present headway.—Reuter.

14 Tanks Destroyed: Four Surrender

HELSINKI, Dec. 16.

A Communique states that a big Russian attack yesterday along the Taipale river on the Karelian Isthmus was repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

Fourteen tanks were destroyed and four surrendered.

Several Russian attacks elsewhere were repulsed except in the Petsamo district where the Finns have withdrawn to Salmajaervi.

ENEMY 'PLANE SHOT DOWN

At sea, says the Communique, Soviet destroyers and patrol motor-boats attacked in the area of the Haapasaari Island but the batteries drove off the vessels and one patrol boat was destroyed. Finnish anti-aircraft guns shot down one enemy 'plane according to an air communique.—Reuter.

LEAFLETS THROUGH SHELLS!

HELSINKI, Dec. 17.

Russians are stated to be firing shells which scatter leaflets over Finnish lines when they explode. The leaflets attack the Finnish Government which "started the war against Soviet Government" and urge the people to "kick out the Government which is against the people."—Reuter.

FOREIGN VOLUNTEER LEGION IN FINLAND

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 17.

The formation of a volunteer foreign legion in Finland consisting principally of Englishmen and Canadians and including even Englishmen from India, is proceeding apace, Reuter learned in the course of a telephone conversation with Helsinki to-day.

The sponsors hope that the battalion will be ready to take the field within a month.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

'Graf Spee' Raises Anchor

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 17.

The "Graf Spee" has raised her port anchor and is expected to depart at 23-00 G.M.T.—Reuter.

CHRISTMAS RUSH TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

From various parts of the British Zone, batches of men are departing for England on Christmas leave, reports Reuters Special Correspondent with the British Expeditionary Force. They have ten clear days in the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

"GRAF SPEE" WEIGHED ANCHOR.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 17.

The "Graf Spee" weighed anchor at 20-45 G.M.T.—Reuter.

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1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted for a Suburban High School a Gujarati-speaking Graduate Lady Teacher, preferably B.T. or S.T.C., able to teach English, History and Gujarati. Those with some experience in a Secondary School need apply immediately stating age, qualifications, previous experience and minimum salary expected to Box No. 12597, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Experienced Stockists with pushing tendency of business sales in Tea, Coffee and Potatoes. Godown rent, Salesman and Contingencies free. 10 per cent. commission and Monthly Honorarium Rs. 100. Apply for prospectus to the Franco Trades (India) Society, Royal Road, Mettupalayam. (Nilgiris.) (12612)

Learn—Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping in one month only. Rapid course. Join Shri Radhamukund Institute, Khatau Building, Central Cinema, Girgaon. (12589)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans! Rupees 15,000 already advanced on Promissory Notes alone! Proofs and certificates ready for inspection! Bombay Loans and Finance Corporation, "Hornby House", 269 Hornby Road, also Charni Road Tram Junction, opposite Hardinge.

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To Let Three Room Flats in quiet, airy and respectable locality at Jumna Nivas, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Lift available. (12611)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Wolsely Van For Sale. Old but in running order. Can be seen and tried on application to Box No. 1584, "Bombay Chronicle".

653. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted immediately about 150 feet Brand New or Second-hand Canvas Rubber Conveyor Belting of approximately 20" width. Apply stating particulars to Box No. 1585, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1939 which commenced on the 20th November, 1939, has this day been DISSOLVED.

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 15th December, 1939. (1589)

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

WANTED—A SANSKRIT SCHOLAR with administrative experience as Adhyaksha for Ranvira Sanskrit Pathshala. Salary Rs. 100—10—150. Apply with attested copies of testimonials to Secretary, Central Hindu School Board, Benares. (1590)

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

WANTED

(1) ASSISTANT PROFESSOR in Mechanical Engineering. Salary 150—15—300.

(2) DRAUGHTSMAN for Engineering College. Salary 100—5—150.

Apply immediately stating age, qualifications, experience and with attested copies of testimonials to the Pro. Vice-Chancellor. (1591)

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Calcutta, 22nd November, 1539.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1940, to TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1940, both days inclusive.

W. LAMOND.
Managing Director. (1499)

WANTED

An OCTROI SUPERINTENDENT for the Ajmer Municipality having an income of about Rs. 3,00,000 from Octroi in the grade of Rs. 120—5—150|10—200 plus Rs. 40 per month as conveyance allowance. The selected candidate will be on probation for three months for which period he will draw Rs. 100 per month.

He should be a B.Com. or B.A. of any University with knowledge of Mahajani accounts, Hindi, Urdu, Marwari scripts. The graduate should have practical experience of at least three years in any civil accounts Office.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted on or before the 2nd January, 1940 and should be addressed to the undersigned.

M. K. KAUL.
Chairman,
Municipal Committee.
Ajmer. (1576)

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Karani's Xmas New Year Cards unique collection—Latest designs from Annas Two to Rs. Two.

Karani's Boxes of Assorted Cards wonderful value—Fresh stock packets four as.—Boxes from eight annas.

Karani's Auto-Stationery: Extremely Popular. Hundreds of Latest designs. Re. one and Rs. two per doz.

Karani's Art Calendars, Smart designs—Scotch Humour—Striking Caricatures— Original mottoes. Worth visit. Six As. upwards.

Karani's Pocket Diaries Full page —Gilt Edges—Pencil—Elastic from Re. one. Karani's—Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Bombay. 1454

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 MOTOR CARS IN RUNNING ORDER.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for the Owner who is closing the business, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December 1939 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Reis Auto Works, Petit Compound, opposite Tutorial High School, near Kennedy Bridge:—

1 Adler Motor Car, No. N 2267, 10 H.P. Sedan, 4 Cylinders, 5 Seater.
1 Adler Motor Car No. T. 5093, 10 H.P. Sedan, 4 Cylinders 5 Seater.
1 Graham Motor Car, No. W 6282 31 H. P., 8 Cylinders, 7 Seater.
1 Adler Motor Car, No. T 8751, 14 H. P. Tourer, 4 Cylinders, 5 Seater.

The above Cars on view.
TERMS:—25 per cent Deposit
GANDHI & CO

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS (WORKSHOP SHED) & LOOSE MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Improvements) Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 18th December, 1939, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the Materials and Loose Materials for removal of the following Building.

Building Materials (Workshop shed & Store shed) & Loose Materials such as Dynamo: Foot Valve: Machine Hand Pump: Forges Portable: Mild Steel Bolts and nuts: Bellows: Hydraulic Wheel Press: Hammers Steam: Old Oil Engine (incomplete) Navo Wood Worker: Tanks: Jack Hammers: Ballast Truck: Frame for Trolley: Two Wheels Trolley: Pipes: Pipe Junctions: Concrete Pipe Collars, etc., etc., at Cleveland Road, Worlee Storeyard.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BALOO SARANG ST.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at the instructions from Messrs. Gulamaly Noorani & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Esmail Hasanali Kakal, the administrator of the estate of Hasanali Mulla Noorbhai Kakal, the Mortgagee, and at the risk of Mr. Tyebally Sujauddin the Mortgagor, will sell by public auction on THURSDAY 21st December, 1939, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the following on the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house on it admeasuring about 138 sq. yds. and situate at Baloo Sarang Street, bearing new survey No. 2086, Collector's new No. 3163 and Cadastral survey No. 536 (Mandvi Division), and Municipality "B" Ward No. 151 St. No. 214/18 and bounded on the East by Baloo Sarang Street, on the West by sweepers passage, on the North by the house of Yermudally Moosabhai and on the South by the house of Abdulally Heptoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Gulamaly Noorani & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

15TH WEEK
OF
SHANTARAM'S ART CREATION
ADMI
PRABHAT'S POPULAR HIT
AT
CENTRAL
Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
ZANANA SHOW ON THURSDAY AT 1 P.M.

2ND WEEK!
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
GARY COOPER in THE REAL GLORY
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

20TH WEEK OF
MINERVA'S HISTORICAL SUPER
"PUKAR"
OR "THE GREAT MOGHUL"
Directed by SOHRAB MODI
AT
MINERVA
DAILY 3 shows: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY
A MIGHTY MOTION PICTURE!
with
A MIGHTY CAST!
Magnificently Directed!
Be Prepared To See & Hear!
GLORIOUS
Gohar
with
MOTILAL, VASANTI, CHARLIE
In
Shree Ranjit Movietone's National Hit
Achhut
(The Untouchable)
Shree Chandulal Shah Production
★
—IN GUJARATI—
★
NEXT SATURDAY
AT
OPERA HOUSE

THE PICTURE OF THE SEASON:
KANGAN
BOMBAY TALKIES' *WINNER*
Daily: 4, 7, 10 P. M.
ROXY

REPRESSION IN TRAVANCORE

Mr. P. C. George B.A., B.L., the sixth President of the Travancore State Congress has issued the following statement:—

Repression in Travancore is daily growing in horror, it seems, in direct geometrical proportion to the momentum gained by the Satyagraha movement. It was only the other day that Messrs. E. John Philipose and Gangadhara Menon, detenus under the Travancore Defence Proclamation were insulted and pushed by the neck in the Alleppey Police lock up. Miss Rosamma Cheriana the 4th President of the State Congress kept in a police lock up at Trivandrum was so ill-treated that she had to resort to hunger strike by way of protest. Now reliable information is received from Trivandrum that three eminent and popular workers of the State Congress arrested and kept in a small room in the Puthenchanthai lock-up together with fifteen criminals, were manhandled. Reports of similar incidents are pouring in from all parts of the country.

But no amount of repression can deter the State Congress from carrying on the agitation for Responsible Government, which is dear to the hearts of the millions of the land. I appeal to my country men to come in their thousands to join their valiant and dear comrades in their fight for our fundamental rights. price of the grain.—A. P.

BAN ON POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Jodhpur Premier's Statement

JODHPUR, Dec. 13.

"The Government have no intention of allowing any political party in Jodhpur or elsewhere to come between them and their people, nor will the Government permit any parallel form of government to be established," says the Prime Minister of Jodhpur in a "communique."

"The Government," the "communique" adds, "call the attention of the members of the Lok Parishad and others who seek to incite disaffection, to the fact that in this time of war, the Government of Jodhpur, in common with other governments, has been armed with special powers under the Defence of India Ordinance, and that it will not hesitate to employ these powers against any individual or the body of individuals, who in future may be found guilty of subversive agitation detrimental to public order."—United Press

KOLHAPUR WORKERS SENT TO JAIL

Sequel To Greeting Popular Leaders

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 14.

Raosaheb Chougule, City Magistrate delivered judgement at 12-40 p.m. in the sensational Shiwali Peth Case which was an echo of a public meeting held to congratulate popular leaders like Mr. M. K. Bagal Havire and Gaikwad on February 4, last. Havire, Gaikwad and others were charged under section 147 I.P.C. The case went on for about eleven months. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced Havire and Gaikwad to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default six months additional imprisonment Niwritti Adurkar Tambat and Madhavrao Bhosle to nine months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. fifty fine, in default to suffer three months further imprisonment. Accused More was acquitted. A large crowd gathered outside the court which was strongly guarded by police.

FRESH TROUBLE IN SIND VILLAGE

Premier's Efforts For Peace

KARACHI, Dec. 16.

According to a Ghotki message, a Hindu was murdered in village Jhampir. The dead body, bearing multiple injuries caused by axe has been brought to hospital for "post mortem."

The Mukhi of village Mulk was fired at by assailants and hit in the arm. He has been brought to hospital in a serious condition.

The police have gone in pursuit of the assailants.

PREMIER AT SHIKARPUR

According to a Shikarpur message, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier, met the members of the Peace Committee and heard their suggestions for the maintenance of Law and Order there and in the surrounding villages.

The Premier informed the members of the Peace Committee that Government would grant relief to persons who had suffered in the villages during recent disturbances.

In regard to the raising of a civil guard, the Premier agreed to give his due consideration to the names recommended by the members of the Peace Committee.—United Press.

Apology For Soviet Aggression

"National Front", the 'Marxist" weekly, reappears after a period of enforced absence with a 'Poland Number.' Taking the line that the Soviet 'conquest' of Poland is in reality the "extension of the frontiers of Socialism", this issue contains articles and extracts from Soviet and non-Soviet sources on the subject, some of them being published for the first time in the Indian press. Those interested in the political moves on the chess-board of Europe ought to read it to get familiar with the Soviet argument with regard to the intervention in Poland—an argument which may or may not convince them!

Price Of Flour In Lahore

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

The Deputy Commissioner Lahore, has made an announcement fixing the maximum retail sale price of the flour of a grain at four annas per maund higher than the current price of that grain whatever might be the

EXTRADITION ACT ABUSED

Real Purpose To Get Hold Of Political Offenders

The following are the extracts from the statement issued by the Secretary of the Orissa States' Peoples Conference regarding the extradition warrants from the Orissa States.

Sri Maheshwar Subahusingh, Vice-President, Dhenkanal Prajamandal was remanded to police custody and was ordered by the District Magistrate of Cuttack to be surrendered to the Dhenkanal Durbar on the 11th December.

It will be recalled that during the peak of the Prajamandal movement, the Orissa Police received dozens of extradition warrants against the most prominent workers of the Talcher and Dhenkanal Prajamandals who had been living in Cuttack District as political refugees.

STRAINED RELATIONSHIP.

Subsequently, the Government of Orissa took the petitions under consideration and kept the arrested persons in jail custody for months. In the meantime, it was understood in reliable quarters that the Orissa Government were in correspondence with the Government of India over the matter. There were Conferences between high political officers and the Orissa Ministers with a view, it was said, to come to an amicable settlement of the issues involved, and with the ultimate object of establishing efficient administrations in the neighbouring States, so that there would be good and friendly relations between the Provincial Government and the Orissa States.

EXTRADITION WARRANTS CANCELLED.

Then came the Viceroy's visit to Orissa. Just prior to H. E.'s visit the Talcher Durbar apparently cancelled their extradition warrants, and the thirteen Talcher workers were unconditionally released by the Orissa Government. Later, these gentlemen were persuaded by one of the Ministers acting as mediator, and they returned to the State where they were compelled to sign a petition to the Durbar, stating in effect that "if they had committed anything wrong they might be pardoned." No action was taken against them on the very serious charges.

The Dhenkanal cases are still more interesting. After the cancellation of the Talcher warrants, it was felt that those from Dhenkanal would also be cancelled by the Government. But, instead of cancellation the Government let the three arrested men on bail, and they have been appearing in Court once every month for the last five months.

Maheshwar Subahusingh, who surrendered in October last, submitted a similar petition to the Government and was released on bail.

DURBARS INDULGE IN CHILD'S PLAY.

Extradition proceedings become necessary when the alleged offender is not available within the jurisdiction of the particular administration, but are rendered useless and unnecessary immediately the persons are available, and when, on the presentation of a letter of apology, all prosecution is dropped, it seems nothing but a child's play in which the Durbars have been indulging. It is therefore clear as daylight that the Extradition Act has been abused, the real purpose being to get hold of political offenders.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SIROHI

"Bad Food And No Proper Medical Treatment"

(From A Correspondent.)

The Sirohi Government have made some changes in the "Golera", a building near Kalika Temple formerly used for keeping His Highness's milch cattle. It is now meant for political prisoners, and a part of it is used as a court-room where political prisoners are tried more or less 'in camera' and no members of the public are allowed to witness the proceedings. The prisoners, it is alleged, are labouring under various disabilities.

A few of the disabilities are the lack of proper medical treatment, the supply of bad food materials and the restriction of interviews.

BAN ORDER ON PRESS UNION LEADER

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The Madras Government have served an order on Mr. A. S. K. Iyengar, General Secretary of the Madras Press Labour Union, prohibiting him from making any speeches in the Madras Presidency till this order is cancelled.

It will be recalled that a few weeks after the outbreak of war in Europe, Mr. Iyengar was administered a warning by the Police Commissioner not to deliver any speeches against the war.—United Press.

WITH HATRED TOWARDS NONE WE DEMAND OUR RIGHT

Jinnah Unfurls Muslim League Flag

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A fervent appeal to the Muslims of India to rally round the banner of the Muslim League and to be prepared for all sacrifices to keep the flag flying, was made of Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the course of a brief speech, while unfurling the League flag at Shaharu Castle, Mohomedali Road, this morning.

"We entertain no enmity towards anyone in this country" declared Mr. Jinnah "We only claim the right of living here with honour and dignity."

The Muslims, he continued, were as anxious as anyone else that India should be a free country.

Mr. Jinnah's brief address was relayed through the microphone to an audience of over a thousand Muslims who were lined up on either side of the Mohomedali Road. The flag was hoisted over the premises of the Provincial Muslim League Office.

After the flag hoisting, Mr. Jinnah presided over the Committee meeting of the Provincial Muslim League.

RELIEF TO DHROL CULTIVATORS

Debts Remitted: Ruler's Interest In Famine Relief

(From A Correspondent)

VANKANER, (By Mail).

With a view to ameliorate the condition of the Bhayats, a major section of whom cultivates the lands themselves, the total debts amounting to about 1 1/2 lakhs of rupees have been remitted by His Highness the Thakore Saheb Shri Chandrasinhji of Dhrol, and their Giras has been restored to the Bhayats.

The levy of "Kanyachari", a kind of marriage tax, recovered from certain sections of the population of Dhrol, has been abolished.

THAKORE SAHIB TO TOUR

A fortnight's tour to visit all the villages of the State has been arranged by His Highness in order to see for himself the needs of each of them and also to enable him to determine the nature of relief required by them individually in the present famine situation. His Highness Thakore Sahib has been helping the famine-stricken persons by giving them relief without any distinction of caste and creed.

Her Highness the Maharani has decided that on account of famine in the State, the functions connected with her birthday celebrations should not be observed this year and the amount thus saved should be spent on the famine relief.

No X'mas Cards To Superiors

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes: —

The attention of Government has been drawn to the practice, which seems to be increasing, of clerks and subordinate officials sending Christmas and New Year Cards to their superior officers and to high officials of Government.

While the well-meaning intentions and feelings of goodwill which support and encourage this practice are fully recognised and appreciated, it is now considered desirable by Government that in the interests of clerks and subordinate officials this practice should be stopped.

It is hoped therefore that these instructions will be generally observed this Christmas. In coming to this decision Government is following the example of more than one Provincial Government in India which has already issued orders of this nature.

Importance Of Statistics In Economics

Prof. Harold Hottelling of Columbia University delivered a lecture on Saturday evening at the University School of Economics and Sociology under the auspices of University of Bombay on "the new scientific discoveries in Economics". Prof. P. A. Wadia presided.

Prof. Harold in the course of his lecture said that the use of statistics in the study of Economic Theory was quite new, Economics is also a science like other natural sciences. In Economics there is a large man of facts on which experiments are to be made and conclusions are drawn.

He continued that a great change has occurred in the field of economic studies. The use of graphs has made the study of economic theory easier.

Khadi Uniforms For Municipal Employees

KARACHI, Dec. 16.

The authorities of the Karachi Municipal Corporation have laid down a principle that, in future, khadi uniforms be supplied to menial staff in their employment, and that Khadi used for making uniforms be certified by the All-India Spinners' Association.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

YEARS OF STOMACH AGONY ENDED

Are you a victim of what you believe to be inevitable stomach trouble? Mr. S. T. W. has a strong sympathy for those who, like him, have struggled with the misery of long-drawn-out stomach suffering. So delighted is he now, at having found complete relief, that he writes the following letter, "hoping that it may cause some poor sufferers to know that, however long they suffered, and whatever age they are, there is still hope for them in Maclean Brand Stomach Powder."

He goes on to say, "For years I suffered untold agonies, and used to wonder if life was worth living, as I was afraid to eat. I was treated for Gastritis, Ulcers, Colic and Indigestion. Seeing an advertisement one day, I thought I would give Maclean Brand Stomach Powder a trial. I am now able to eat anything. People who know how I suffered for years are surprised when I tell them I am completely cured through taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. I am 67 years of age, and consider I am a living testimonial."

Get rid of your stomach trouble in the same quick and certain way. Be sure to ask for MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, which is only genuine if the signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" appears on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Works and Laboratories: Jetha Street, Lamington Road, Bombay—Branch: Park Town, Madras—Ahmedabad Distributors: Jamnadas and Sons.

REGAIN YOUR HEALTH
Take SULPHUR BITTERS
for DYSPEPSIA BILIOUSNESS GENERAL DEBILITY CONSTIPATION NERVOUSNESS LOSS OF APPETITE, etc.

START TAKING IT TODAY

Don't be sickly, run-down, ailing. Take DR. KAUFMANN'S SULPHUR BITTERS—the famous blood purifier—and build up your entire system—getting new health, new vigour, new life.

Trade Inquiries: P. O. BOX 511 BOMBAY

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M	Arr. Dep. H.M
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22 30
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9-10	17 40
Madras Express	10-15	14 25
Poona Mail	10-30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Pass.	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-06
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

B. B. and C. I. Railway

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21-15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Moday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

for London 8-40
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only)

On The Air

MONDAY, 18TH DEC.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Multani on the Sarangi. 5-5 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-10 Majidanbai. 5-30 Afzal Husain. 5-40 Seven Spanish songs. 6-15 Kumari Ashima Bannerjee. 6-20 Faqiruddin. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-15 I knew a man. 9. 7-30 R. R. Chowdhury. 7-50 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8 Indian women through the ages. 8-15 Rehman Khan. 8-35 Duets. 8-50 Sut mind. 10 The Nite-Club boys.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-30 Rehman Khan. 6-45 R. R. Chowdhury. 7 Faqiruddin. 7-15 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 Majidanbai. 7-45 Kumari Ashima Bannerjee. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 From Khayal to Geet

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 7-15 Prem Nath Wadhawan. 7-30 Recitation from Urdu poetry. 7-40 Malika Pukhraj. 8 Prem Nath Wadhawan. 8-15 Introduction to Genealogy. 8-30 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and party. 8-45 A folk tune on the sarangi. 8-50 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 9-50 Malika Pukhraj. 10-10 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and party.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Gujarati Garbas. 8-15 News in Marathi 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Bhajans. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 E. R. Ali. 9-10 Shajahan. 9-25 B. V. Hukkeri. 9-35 Purushottam Solankurkar. 10 Close down.

12-30 p.m. Ditties in Duets. 12-45 Bhavgeets. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Geets. 1-19 Mutual understanding. 1-25 Orchestra. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 English literature. 2-50 Some Indian ragas. 3 A playlet. 3-15 Close down.

5 Marathi songs. 5-15 Gujarati geets. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Instrumental melodies. 5-50 Songs from street singer. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 B. V. Hukkeri. 6-20 Shajahan. 6-35 Narottamdas. 6-40 Vijoyz. 6-50 Readings from Marathi books. 7 Shajahan. 7-15 M. U. Khan. 7-25 Purushottam Solankurkar. 7-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Allah Rakha. 8-45 S. H. Qureshi. 8-55 Guess it. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Latest film songs. 10 Suresh Babu. 10-30 Late news. Close down

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 8-45 A violin recital. 9 Suresh Babu. 9-35 S. H. Qureshi. 9-45 Azar-i-Mahabbat 9-55 The Air Sextet. 10 Close down.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-57 p.m. Bhavgeet. 1-30 Musical interlude.

61.48 metres (4.880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Thumris. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Purushottam Solankurkar. 6-20 Film tunes on the Mandolin. 6-30 Suresh Babu. 7 A trade review. 7-15 Master Ratnakant. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 8-25 to 8-30 As in Bombay 1. 8-30 Peace in our time. 8-45 Araz. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 9-30 Alec Sequeira and his swing quintet. 10 Hazel David. 10-10 Lew White.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-24 Kumari Kesar Wadke. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Composers of the past. 7-15 D. C. Dutt. 7-27 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 7-43 Kumari Kesar Wadke. 8 Civilization's Ke Note. 8-15 D. C. Dutt. 8-20 Helen. 8-50 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 D. C. Dutt. 10 Man Ki Hook. 10-15 Akhtaribai Faizabadi.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-45 For the countryside. 6-10 Sheeter Sadhana. 6-50 Recitation from Rabindranath. 7 Sachin Das Matilal. 7-30 Doll-Smasher. 7-50 Ramani Ranjan Mukerjee. 8-5 March of science. 8-20 Uttara Devi. 9 Soldier's Tales. 6. 9-45 Tino Rossi. 10 Edgar Cleaver and his orchestra.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-30 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 A selection

Dacca Programme

257 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Tollywood Parade. 5-30 Shambhu Paul. 5-45 Shanti Dhar. 6-5 Gnayer Kathe. 7 Sambhu Paul. 7-10 Shanti Dhar. 7-20 Gul Mohammad Khan. 7-45 Welcome Air. 8 Kalyani Das. 8-20 Hridoy Ranjan Roy. 9-5 Benode Ganguly. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Benode Ganguly. 9-55 Hridoy Ranjan Roy. 10-10 Gul Mohammad Khan.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Govindasami Pillai and party. 4-30 From the land of cowboys. 5 Shrimati C. S. Rajam and G. S. Vijaya Rao. 5-20 Govindasami Pillai and party. 6-5 K. S. Ramanaryana Iyer. 6-45 Carnatic Orchestra. 7 Switching back. 7-50 Sattukudi S. R Meenakshi Sundaram. 8-40 Violin interlude. 9 Stray talks. 9-45 Shrimati S R. Meenakshi Sundaram.

Madras II—Programme

60.97 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas only. 6-15 Vamana Vakyalu. 6-25 Common Crops, 2 6-35 Light songs. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9 30 Great conductors.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Conjeevaram Dandayudapani Pillai. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 T Gnanambai. 7 Learn to sing. 7-15 Greedy rivers. 7-50 Gayakasikhamani L. Muthia Bhagavatar. 8-30 The immortal flame. 8-45 Gayakasikhamani L. Muthia Bhagavatar. 9-45 Kadathur Sankara Rama Iyer.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Guru Rao—music. 5-45 Imamuddin—music. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-30 Orchestra—'Sree Rag'. 6-40 Abadi Jan—music. 7-10 'Civilization and Culture' Series, by Dr. K. A. Hakeem 7-25 Imamuddin—music. 7-50 Kallan Khan—Sarangi. 8-45 Abadi Jan—music. 9-05 Guru Rao—music. 9-25 Imamuddin—music. 9-40 Abadi Jan—music.

Java Programme

(17, 19 and 21 metres)

15-03 Concert. 16-00 For children. 16-30 German cabaret 18-05 Foreign week review. 18-20 Julius Tausterss orchestra. 19-45 Magyari Imre's orchestra. 20-01 Swing music. 20-30 Music.

Foreign Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

EARLY DECLINE IN SYMPATHY WITH LIVERPOOL ...

Final December Tenders 3,700 Bales

Bombay: December 16.

U. S. A. Mills cotton consumption for November amounted to 719,000 bales as compared with 687,000 bales in the last October and 596,000 bales in November 1938. This shows that the textile industry has made considerable progress recently and fully justifies expectations of increase in consumption this year. Even at the present high rates, there is active demand for cotton goods and we believe that the total consumption of cotton in the States will be about 7 1/2 million bales

On Friday the New York cotton market was steady. Price movements were irregular with December liquidation induced by the issuance of 3700 bales final tenders. However, the market rallied on subsidence of hedge selling.

The market opened barely steady. After early decline in sympathy with Liverpool and Alexandria and on hedge selling, prices rallied on moderate price-fixing, short covering and New Orleans and foreign buying. The session closed steady.

At the opening March was quoted 8 pts. down at 10.61, which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was improved buying and March advanced 32 points from the opening level and was quoted 10.93, which was the highest level reached during the last hour. The market closed at a rise of 10 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 pts. at 11.33c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firmer and with improved buying closed at a rise of 25 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 25 points at 10.99c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 25 points with January 8.15. The market eased in sympathy with Alexandria and New York reports of increased United States loan repossessions but later rallied on renewed buying including Bombay in response to upturn in Alexandria. There was general liquidation and some trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 16 to 22 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 38 points down at 8.59d. per lb

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was comparatively steady. Uppers futures declined 22 to 17 pts. and Giza futures closed unchanged to 3 pts. down. The Alexandria cotton market was unsettled and Sakels declined 200 points, while Ashmouni futures closed 194 to 200 pts. down

PRIVATE CABLES:—

New York March highest 10.93+24 (2-29 p.m.); lowest 10.61—08 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool January highest 8.33—07; lowest 8.15—25.

CABLE ADVICES:—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Trading less active. Good volume fixations. Less liquidation. Hedging light. Some replacing long lines. Expect continuance erratic fluctuations.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from one of their New York friends:—

Cotton further reaction seems indicated before technical position righted after which expect resumption advance. Believe basic trend commodities continues upward next year.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York, Dec. 16.

January	11.15
March	10.96
May	10.62
July	10.24
Middling Spot	11.40 Nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 16.

January	11.22
March	11.10
May	10.75
Middling Spot	11.10 Nominal

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 16.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	37,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's exports to The Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	12,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 16.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.02/4.04
Paris	176/177
Berlin	Unquoted
Madrid	38.50 Unofficial
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.52/7.58
Brussels	24.20/24.45
Milan	77.50 Unofficial
Berne	17.80/17.95
Copenhagen	20.25 Seller Unofficial
Stockholm	16.75/16.95
Oslo	17.55/17.75

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Dec. 16.

Rozario Santa Fe	Unquoted
Barletta Russ	Unquoted
South Australian	23/9 Dec. Quoted

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York: December 16.

	Season to date.	This Week.	Season 1937/38	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	8,822	375	7,015	311
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,115	184	3,254	160
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,795	185	1,846	50
Of which to Japan	372	10	421	13
Of which to China	160	39	18	1
Of which to Great Britain	851	24	246	10
Of which to Germany	39	.....	259	2
Stock at New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock at U. S. Ports	.....	3,196	.....	3,085
Stock at U. S. interior towns	.....	3,446	.....	3,467
World's visible supply	.....	.....	.....	9,891
Of which American cotton	.....	.....	.....	7,906
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	.....	.....	4,744	257
Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,389	272	2,890	76

N. B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

Certificated stocks are placed at 8,000 bales

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: December 16.

Yesterday London Gold price was unchanged at £8/8/0. London/Paris Exchange rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and at 3.93 3/8 at New York. London Silver prices were unchanged at 23 3/8d. and 23 9/16d. for spot and forward respectively. Speculators bought and sold and business was small. Later on there was small business at 1/16 over fixed rates, but buyers were not satisfied. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce. London/Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 61/6/3 and forward was Rs. 61/13/3. The local market was fairly steady to-day. The local market opened firm at Rs. 65 on speculative buying, but local operators sold freely and prices declined to Rs. 63/8. Sellers believe that they will be able to buy from the Reserve Bank Gold was quietly steady.

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 0 0	63 15 0
Magsar	Rs. 42 1 6	64 4 0
Posh	Rs. 42 4 0	64 12 0

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: December 15.

UPPERS:—	
Spot	9.62—63
January	9.31—22
March	9.37—20
May	9.40—18
July	9.42—17
October	9.15—19
GIZA NO. 2:—	
Spot	10.19—81
January	9.72—3
March	9.84—1
May	9.93—0
July	9.98—0
October	9.90—0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: December 16.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 88.
Copper Sheets Rs. 98
Tone:—Firm.

RUNNING YIELDS ON SECURITIES.

Bombay: December 16.

TAXABLES		Running Yield.
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	91/8	2.462
3 1/2 per cent G P. Notes	87/4	3.372
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	92/12	2.675
3 per cent 1941 Bond	100/14	2.512
3 per cent 1953/65 Loan	87/0	2.712
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	99/2	2.985
4 per cent 1943 Bond	103/8	3.216
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	102/4	3.271
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	106/8	3.492
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	102/0	4.137
TAX-FREE.		
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	110/9	4.425
4 per cent 1953/63 Mys.	106/4	3.765
5 per cent 1955 Mys.	116/0	4.218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 16.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 91-8
3-1/2 per cent G P Notes Cash 87-4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-12
3 per cent 1963/65 87
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 99-1
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103-10
4 per cent 1960/70 102-4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 106-12
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 102

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1915/55 Loan 110-9
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/1
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 114

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 99
6 per cent M Deb 1959 106
6 per cent M Deb 1954 116
6 per cent K P T 1965 110.
Tone:—Unchanged Steady.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria: December 15.

SAKEL:—	
January	20.50—200
March	19.60—200
GIZA:—	
January	17.47—173
March	17.73—200
ASHMOUNI:—	
December	15.85—200
February	16.05—200

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: December 16.

Yarn No	December	February.	April.
6 1/2s.	151	154	157
10 1/2s.	177	182	187
20 1/2s.	234	239	245
40s	294	295	297

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay: December 16.

	Rs.as.ps.
CASTORSEEDS MAY:—	
Opening	60 8 0
Highest	61 4 0
Lowest	60 8 0
Closing	61 2 0
GROUNDNUTS FEBRY.:—	Rs.as.ps.
Opening	45 8 0
Highest	46 8 0
Lowest	44 13 6
Closing	44 15 6
COTTONSEEDS JANRY:—	Rs.as.ps.
Opening	29 5 0
Highest	29 6 0
Lowest	28 15 6
Closing	29 0 6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: December 16.

Following a rise of 20 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened steady at Rs. 334 for Broach A/M delivery and with active buying reached a new high level of Rs. 338. At this level there was increased realising and prices declined to Rs. 330 and steadied around Rs. 332. The tone of the market was steady and it appears that interesting developments are likely to take place on the 21st inst at the time of the declaration of rights on the monthly options.

To-day both Liverpool and Alexandria markets were closed. The local market was steady with Broach A/M delivery quoted at Rs. 333/8.

The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 332/8
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 291/8
Fine M G Oomra March	Rs. 295/8
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 236/8
F G M G Bengal March	Rs. 237/8

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach A/M:—
Below Liverpool May 81 points.
Above New York May 211 points.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: December 15.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Broach A/M	326	313 1/2	319 1/2
Oomra D/J	286	281	282 1/2
Oomra March	292	285	287 1/2
Bengal D/J	234	225	229 1/2
Bengal March	235	226	230 1/2

NIGHT SESSION: Broach A/M opening Rs. 318. Highest Rs. 330. Lowest Rs. 317 1/2. Closing Rs. 326 1/2.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay: December 16.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st Septr. Last year
Khandesh	348	8,021	10,386
Central India	363	10,163	49,673
Barsi and Nagar	2,100	36,067	10,533
Hyderabad-Gaorani	712	9,925	559
Berar	1,916	55,054	36,296
Central Provinces	472	12,831	14,015
Total Oomras	5,911	132,031	121,462
Dholera	113	7,641	52,195
N.-W. Provinces	213	15,970	487
Rajputana	251	7,987	8,800
Sind-Punjab	2,454	136,358	80,689
Broach		788	11,651
Coompta and Dharwar		13,107	11,683
Westerns-Northerns		11,245	10,205
Ccoanada			1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		282	2,019
American		128	512
Egyptian, African and Sudan		117,488	108,883
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,347	6
Total	8,942	444,302	408,593
Arrived by road to 14th December 1939		60,000	.....

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Sept. 1 to Decr 14 Last year
Europe	2,231	33,038	69,662
Japan and China	4,000	241,405	321,756
Coast Ports		8,229	10,733
Up-country by Rail		117,589	89,710
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		11,470	23,943
Total		6,231 411,731	505,804

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, Dec. 16

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind January	Rs.	31 1 0
Punjab January		24 12 6
Desi American January		34 14 0
Tone:—Steady		
Wheat January		33 3 0
Wheat March		34 2 6
Wheat July		35 13 6
Gram January		38 14 0
Gram July		39 0 0
Toria February		50 11 6
Toria March		52 0 6
Cottonseeds January		25 8 6
Cottonseeds March		26 3 6

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY: VAIDAS APRIL/MAY 1939/40

10-30 (B.T.)	Rs. 334/0
12-30 (B.T.)	Rs. 333/8
2-30 (B.T.)	Rs. 335/8
4-30 (B.T.)	Rs. 336/8
April/May Highest	Rs. 339/0
April/May Lowest	Rs. 333/0
Apl/May Settlement Rate (Clearing)	Rs. 335

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur: December 16.

	Rs.as.ps.
WHEAT:—	
Ready	3 12 9
Maha	3 13 9
Jaith	4 6 9
GRAM:—	
Ready	4 2 0
Maha	4 3 3
Jaith	4 3 6
PEAS:—	
Ready	3 8 0
Maha	3 8 6
Jaith	4 0 0
BARLEY:—	
Ready	3 2 0
Maha	3 8 9
ARHAR:—	
Ready	3 9 6
Maha	3 10 6
MAIZE:—	
Ready	3 4 0
COTTONSEED:—	
Ready	3 4 0

Tone:—Steady on firm outside advices. Speculators buying.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: December 16.

Fine White Java Sugar (per cwt.):—
Ready (small grain) Rs. 19/7
Ready (large grain) Rs. 19/9
Shipment December Rs. 11 F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 11/2 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready Rs. 18/12 to Rs. 19/8.
Tone:—Quiet.

WALL-STREET MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani has issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

New York: December 15.

	Dollars
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	43
Elec Bond and Share Common	7 1/2
Elec Bond and Share Dol.5 Pfd.	58
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	4
Amr Tel and Tel	159 3/8
Western Union Telg	26 5/8
Union Pacific	98 1/2
Great Northern Pfd	28 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	40
New York Central R R	18 3/4
Amrex Corporation	17 1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	86 3/4
Reynolds Tobacco 'B'	37
Texas Corporation	43 3/8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/8
United States Steel	68
Bethlehem Steel	83
Crucible Steel	43
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	23
Republic Steel	23
National Steel	71
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
Int Nickel of Canada	35 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 7/8
Chrysler Motors	87 1/2
General Motors	54
General Electric	40
Woolworth	38
Socony	11 1/8
Chase National Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank of New York	28 3/4

Tone:—Upward trend.
Turnover: 700,000 shares.

Firm Opening Meets Realising In Shares

STEEL AND TEXTILE ISSUES STEADY

Market Displays Good Undertone

Bombay: December 16.

The local Share Bazar opened firm but there being no follow-up on the buying side, prices reacted few points but lower levels attracted moderate support and prices rallied. The undertone of the market was good. There appears good absorbing capacity. There was nothing like bidding up, but prices are slowly but steadily reaching new high levels and the general feeling remains optimistic.

At present sentiment rules the market and those who depend on facts and figures seem to have missed the market.

Firmness of raw cotton and Silver was the chief reason of a better showing of the Share Bazar and it is generally anticipated that next year will see still higher prices. War orders and improved purchasing capacity as a result of impressive advances in commodity markets will help our industries and time may come when question of delivery will be acute than prive level. Our textile industry has a bright future and has a good potential demand both domestic and export from nearby Asiatic and African countries.

The Steel industry is a monopoly and in these days of War, the working is bound to be very satisfactory Since the commencement of armament programmes in Europe in the latter half of 1935, Steel industry has made astonishing progress and with clearances of outstanding debts and arrears of accumulated dividends, one can safely look for bumper dividends.

Light tax-selling was again a handicap on the Wall-Street market while the cloudiness of business outlook tended to inspire weariness and with stimulating news lacking, the stock market was mostly fractionally irregular in the afternoon, but the tone was steady U. S. Steel shares declined 1/8 at 68 and Anaconda Coppers closed 1/4 up at 30 7/8. General Motors gained 1/8 at 54 dollars.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1202 and after advancing to Rs. 1205 declined to Rs. 1187. Century shares opened at Rs. 445 and closed at Rs. 436. Central India shares opened at Rs. 400 and eased off to Rs. 392. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 472 and New Great declined to Rs. 477 after opening at Rs. 485 on professional realising. Simplex shares rose to Rs. 150 and closed at Rs. 146. Tata Steel opened at Rs. 2195 and after fluctuating between Rs. 2197 and Rs. 2167 closed at Rs. 2180. Ordinary shares after advancing to Rs. 419 closed at Rs. 415. Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 702.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: December 16.

Bombay Dyeing (1177/8) 1202, 1205, 1185, 1186, 1187.
Century (436) 446, 435, 437, 435, 436.
Central India (388) 400, 397, 394, 392.
Kohinoor (467) 478, 464, 472.
New Great (478) 485, 478, 481, 477.
Simplex (141/8) 150, 152, 145, 147, 146.
Swadeshi (390) 390, 394, 384, 389, 385.
Associated Cement (145) 147, 146, 145.
Andhra (1500) 1500.
Tram. Ord. (132) 132, 131/8.
Tata Hydro (156) 156.
Tata Power (1360) 1366, 1365.
T Steel Defd. (2150) 2195, 2167, 2195, 2192, 2197, 2180.
T. Steel Ord. (412) 418, 419, 415, 418, 415.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (134) 134/8.
Bellapur (263) 264 265, 260, 261.
B. Steam (334) 334, 332.
B. Burma (696/4) 710, 712, 702, 705, 702.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 16.

100 Ahd. Advance	355	0
250 BOM. DYEING	1187	8
100 CENTURY	436	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	392	8
100 COLABA	237	8
100 Cooria	145	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	401	4
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 11	3
100 Finlay	200	0
100 GOKAK	245	0
1000 Hindustan	2060	0
100 Indore	53	0
100 Khatau	145	10
100 KOHINOOR	472	0
250 Laxmi	618	8
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	260	0
250 Model	96	0
50 MYSORE	130	0
200 NEW GREAT	477	0
100 Oosmanshahi	51	0
100 PHOENIX	316	0
25 Sassoon Silk	88	8
1000 Sholapur	4000	0
50 SIMPLEX	146	0
50 SWADESHI	384	0
100 SWAN	185	0
500 Vishnu	1442	8
1000 Western	915	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	98	8
25-500 Central	33	12
125-500 Imp. Conty.	365	0
500 Imperial	1,477	8
50-100 India	135	12
100 Reserve Bank	104	0
5 Union	5	8

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	145	0

INSURANCE

100 Empire	625	0
15-100 Jupiter	9	6
20 Mercantile	50	0
15-75 New India	34	0
200 Oriental	3900	0
10-50 Vulcan	6	14

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmed. Old	150	0
1002 ANDHRA VALLEY	1500	0
10 Ajmer	10	4
50 BOMBAY TRAM	131	8
100 Bombay Suburban	165	0
10 Broach	11	8
100 Karachi	182	8
100 Poona	183	8
100 Surat	160	0
100 TATA HYDRO	156	0
1000 TATA POWER	1365	0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Frantij	982	8
100 C. Province	98	0
100 Dh. Baramati	93	0
100 Gujarat	97	8
105 Mandra Bhon	93	0
100 Pachora Jamner	73	0
100 Sara Serajganj	97	0
500 Tapti Valley	757	8

MININGS

5 Burma Corp.	8	6
2sh. Indian Copper	2	2-13
10 Indian Iron and Steel	44	10
10 SHIVRAJPUR	57	8
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	2180	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	415	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	577	8
10 Air Services	6	0
80 BELAPUR SUGAR	261	
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	591	4
250 BOMBAY STEAM	332	0
125 B. BURMA	702	8
50 B. BURMA CONTY.	228	2
3sh. Br. B. Petrol	6-7-9	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	158	8
50 Ind. Invest Trust	49	8
100 Ind. Radio Def.	400	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	405	0
30 Port Canning XD.	74

JAWAHAR-HUQ CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 10)

Huq to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on December 2:—

DEAR MR. JAWAHARLAL,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 1st December. I am collecting facts regarding various questions on which our enquiries may be concentrated, and I shall let you have copies of the reports. I am writing as soon as they are ready. I hope to be able to furnish you papers before Christmas. I am extremely in earnest about this matter and I am sure I will be able to place some definite materials in your hands in the near future.

(SD.) A. K. FAZLUL HUQ.

HAROON'S ALLEGATION

The following telegram was sent by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mr. Fazlul Huq from Bombay, on December 13:—

Sir Abdulla Haroon makes extraordinary statement that I have withdrawn from inquiry proposed by you. Consider publication of our correspondence necessary. Please wire your consent.

Mr. Fazlul Huq gave the following reply to the above telegram on December 15: No objection to your publishing our correspondence.

BEFORE ROYAL COMMISSION!

Letter written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mr. Fazlul Huq from Bombay on December 16:—

Dear Mr. Fazlul Huq.

I thank you for your telegram of 15th December, stating that you have no objection to the publication of our correspondence. Accordingly I am issuing this correspondence to the Press together with a brief note copy of which I enclose.

In your letter dated 4th November you stated: "I feel very strongly that this question of alleged excesses committed on Muslims by the Congress Ministries should be settled once for all. I am, therefore, much obliged to you for having accepted my invitation to participate in the enquiry. Nothing but good can come out from such joint efforts if made honestly and in the right spirit".

It now appears from a Press statement issued by you that you do not wish to proceed with this matter any further so far as your challenge or offer to me was concerned and that you propose to place the evidence you possess or may gather before a Royal Commission which has been suggested by Mr. Jinnah. I do not know whether such a Royal Commission is going to be appointed by anybody, and, if it is appointed, what its fate will be. But in any event it is clear that nothing can be done in this respect for a long time to come. I take it therefore that the matter ends so far as your previous offer was concerned. I regret this as I was happy to accept your offer in the hope, which you have yourself expressed, that this question of alleged excesses should be settled once for all. I should like to assure you that I am still ready to deal with this matter, together with you, in accordance with your previous suggestion.

(Sd.) JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

KAMALADEVI'S BUSY DAYS IN NEW YORK

Lectures, Radio Talks And Receptions

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

Mrs. Kamaladevi was accorded a public reception in New York by American and Indian friends at a banquet given in her honour at the Town Hall Club on the 21st. It was a very brilliant function and was attended by well-known Americans. It was sponsored by famous personalities like Will Durant, Upton Close, Roger Baldwin, Ruth St. Denis, Mrs. Chapman Catt, Norman Thomas, John Gunther, Dr. Holmes, Sherwood Eddy, John Mott and several others, who paid eloquent tributes to Mrs. Kamaladevi's services to the public cause and wished god-speed to India.

Miss Lyndloff, Commissioner for Education was the toast-master and she expressed her appreciation of the importance of the occasion and her own pleasure in associating herself with it. Several others like Miss Van Cleeck of the Russel Sage Foundation, Mr. Benhow, Chairman of the Civic Fusion Committee Manhattan Municipality also paid their tributes to the honoured guest of the evening.

Mrs. Kamaladevi in the course of a brilliant speech outlined the Indian struggle with very special reference to the present crisis and what she stood for and hoped to achieve.

This function is undoubtedly one of the landmarks in the growing contact between America and India.

MORE RECEPTIONS.

A lunch was given in her honour by Dr. Walsh and his wife Pearl Buck, the noted Nobel Prize winner. A private reception was also given by Miss Ruth St. Denis, the famous American Dancer. Mrs. Chapman Catt, President of the Women's International Alliance, had a luncheon party when the various women's organisations of America met to pay their tribute to Mrs. Kamaladevi. Other bodies such as the American Students Union, American Youth Congress. Y. W. C. A., the Muslim Negro Association, the American Federation of Birth Control. The Japan Institute of America have also welcomed her. The Indian Community gave her a public reception when Mr. N. R. Chekker, President, India League, welcomed her. A joint dinner was held in her honour by the Young India Social Club, Muslim League, India Welfare Association, the India League, and the Hindustan Association.

The General Motor Co. has placed a car at Mrs. Kamaladevi's disposal for the period of her stay here.

She addresses a public meeting at the Town Hall on 17th December on "India and the British Empire in the present War" when Dr. Holmes will preside.

She has three radio programmes: Modern Indian Literature on the 3rd, an Interview on the women in Modern India on the 5th and a discussion on India and the war, on the 7th. The Chinese Community is giving her a banquet and the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People a reception.

Mrs. Kamaladevi will pay a visit to Washington next week when she will be received by Miss Perkins, Minister for Labour, Mr. Farkfurter, Judge of the Federal Court and other prominent people.

Colaba Observatory

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-12-1939:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.25 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.0 degrees 2.7 (above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.4 degrees 5.2 (above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E S E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10), 8.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-12-1939

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-48 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.2 deg. F., mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.24 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.05 inches.

For correction of ship instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

REPEAL OF PROPERTY TAX

Presidency Muslim League's Demand

The B. P. Muslim League Committee which met on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah passed resolutions reitering confidence in Mr. Jinnah, demanding repeal of the Property Tax, Manzilgah issue urging action against Mr. A. R. Siddiqui regarding his statement on "Deliverance Day", "Jinnah (birth) Day" on Dec. 25 and other routine matters.

The Government of Siam have changed the name of 'Siam' and 'Siamese' to 'Thailand' and 'Thai,' with effect from the 24th June, 1939. The Government of India desire that henceforth effect should be given to these changes in official correspondence and conversation.

DEALINGS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Procedure For Obtaining Licence From Reserve Bank Of India

A Press Communique of the Reserve Bank of India says:—

Rule 91 of the Defence of India Rules states "inter alia" that no persons resident in British India shall acquire any foreign exchange, or transfer rupees, gold coin or bullion or securities with a view, directly or indirectly, to the acquisition of any foreign exchange. It also states that no person shall buy or borrow from or sell or lend to, any person not authorised by the Reserve Bank of India in this behalf any foreign exchange, gold coin or bullion. Rule 93 states that no person shall acquire any securities from a person not resident in India or Burma except with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India. Persons resident in British India who have holdings of foreign securities or of foreign exchange in the form of foreign balances are therefore prohibited from making any transfers (by sale, mortgage, pledge, etc.), of any foreign securities, from acquiring further securities from a person not resident in India or from operating on any account held in a foreign currency except with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

The attention of holders of foreign securities and of foreign currency balances is drawn to the severe penalty that is attached to the contravention of any of the provisions of these rules, viz., imprisonment up to 5 years and liability to fine.

'Foreign exchange' as defined in Rule 91 (1) means any currency other than currency which is legal tender in British India or Burma, and Rules 91 to 95 therefore apply to all currencies except the rupee. General permission has been granted by the Reserve Bank of India to persons to operate on their accounts and to transact business in securities expressed payable in sterling (including the sterling currencies of British Dominions, Protectorates and Crown Colonies), and certain other Empire currencies.

As regards other currencies the Reserve Bank of India is also prepared to grant permission for persons to sell holdings of securities, to purchase securities out of the sale proceeds of other securities or out of balances of such currencies and also in certain cases to operate on current accounts in such currencies, provided that it is kept informed of the amount of such transactions and that operations are confined to transactions authorised by it.

PROCEDURE FOR PERMITS

For this purpose, it has prescribed the following procedure:—

A licence can be obtained from any branch of the Reserve Bank of India on applicants filling in a form stating the amount of their foreign balances, the banks with which the balances are held and the particulars of their holdings of foreign securities together with a statement of any loans or overdrafts they may have taken against their foreign securities. It should be noted that the issue of such a licence does not give the holder free permission to buy or sell foreign securities or to operate on his account, but gives him the right to apply for permission to the Reserve Bank to effect any of the abovementioned transactions. Permission to effect transactions either in securities or on current accounts will only be granted to licence-holders.

Licence-holders who are buying or selling foreign securities or operating on a foreign account through the medium of authorised dealers in foreign exchange in India may apply for permission to effect any of these transactions through the medium of their bankers. Licence-holders operating in foreign markets through banks or brokers there should apply for permission to the Reserve Bank of India direct.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Registration Certificates Cancelled

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

Certificates of registration granted to the following Life Insurance Companies have been cancelled under the Insurance Act, with effect from January 17, 1940::

The Genuine Insurance Company, Calcutta, the Forward Assurance Company, the Modern Insurance Company and the Prabhat Insurance Company of Bombay.—United Press.

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay: December 16.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pepper ready Allepey per candy	110	0	0
Pepper ready Allepey new per candy	106	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	112	0	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy	118	0	0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt.	12	8	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.	22	0	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.	25	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.	26	4	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt.	23	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay: December 16.

	Extra	Spr-fine.	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	.....	248	245	242	239	
M G Punjab	.....	248	245	242	239	
M G Oomra No. 3	303	300	297	294	...	
M G C. P. No. 1	318	315	312	309	...	
M G C. P. No. 2	310	307	304	301	...	

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1939/40	1938/39
Receipts to date 15-12-39	4390000	2890000
Receipts Yesterday 15-12-39	75000	22000
Exports to date 15-12-39	2786000	1842000
Stock at Ports 8-12-39	3126000	3084000
Stock at Interior Towns do.	3494000	3492000
Stock at Liverpool 8-12-39	Nil.	Nil.
Visible Supply 8-12-39	.....	7987000
Quantity in sight do	8447000	6804000
Quantity out of sight 8-12-39	.....	4488000

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay: December 16.

	New Crop.	Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Fine	342/43	+3 1/2	+3
Punjab Fine	244/45	+4	+3 1/2
C. P. 1	310/14	+16	+16
C. P. 2	296/300	+8	+7
Berar	296/97	+5	+4
Khandesh	286/88	—8	—2
Jalna/Sailu	285/88		
Ahmednagar	286/87		
			Feb.
Broach			+1
Punjab 4 F.		+10/15	
Punjab 289 F.			
Sindh N. T.	376/82		

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,480 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 16 hours 27 minutes (I. S. T.), on Saturday the 16th December, 1939.

Organise For Capture Of Power

Mrs. Pandit's Call For Unity In Crisis

A public reception was accorded to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pundit and Miss Mridula Sarabhai by the South Indian Association, Bombay at the Napoo Gardens Matunga, on Sunday evening. A huge gathering of men and women was present.

Mrs. Rajalaxmi Raghavan, Secretary of the Women's section of the Association, extended a hearty welcome to Mrs. Pundit and Miss Sarabhai.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pundit, in the course of her reply referring to the present political situation said that it was fraught with great consequences.

The reason why they always fell short of success in social and political struggle was that everybody tried to be a leader. The result was confusion.

A VITAL MATTER

She pleaded for a proper approach to the political question. politics was not a hobby; it was something very vital and everyone should be prepared to make a contribution according to capacity. All might not be able to plunge fully in the political movement. Yet there were many ways in which one could contribute towards the success of the movement.

She deplored internal strife which weakened their struggle for independence and stressed the necessity of uniting on a common platform.

NOT RESTING ON OARS

Proceeding she said that the view that at present the Congress was resting on its oars was mistaken. The struggle for Swaraj was going on for the last 21 years, and it was based upon the principle of non-violence. If there was no acivity at present, it did not mean that the fight had ceased. The Congress had changed the strategy from time to time but the basic principle of the struggle had remained unchanged.

To-day the international situation had to be taken into consideration in the determination of the tactics of their fight for freedom. It was not possible to chalk out an independent line of action, because the situation in India was to a large extent controlled by what was happening in Europe. It was, therefore, necessary to revise the political strategy in certain respects.

PREPARE FOR CAPTURE OF POWER.

She emphasised the need of utilising the present opportunity to organise the people for a future struggle.

Under Provincial Autonomy she continued, they had very little power and so they were not able to give effect to the Congress programme as was expected. Unless they captured power, they could not better the lot of the masses.

She exhorted the audience to be ready to fight for the capture of power.

Before the meeting terminated Mrs. Pundit and Miss Sarabhai were garlanded on behalf of the Association.

Dance Festival

Successful Performance At Xavier's In Aid Of B. P. Women's Council's Activities

The first part of the "Dance-Festival" organised by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the St. Xavier's College Hall On Friday last presented select items of dances with musical interludes. Miss Sunanda Vijaykar rendered "Ragini" with grace and gentleness. Mr. Premanand Honawar, who followed her in "the snake charmer" executed it with precision. "Kumudini" an allegory was poetry in action. Miss Nalini Jayawant as "Kamudini" displayed by her rhythmic and swaying movements, irresponsiveness to the alluring dance of the Bhramar. Mr. Pravinkumar interpreted the behaviour of the Bhramar (bee) and its approach in the lotus with perfect freedom of movements and appropriate expression. Miss Jayawant interpreted the reaction of the lotus to the approach of the moon with admirable grace in a dance with Mr. Chiman Sheth as the "Moon" who revealed the gentleness of his executive technique and freedom of expression. Miss Bharati Damania interpreted repulsion and fading away of "Chameli"—in contrast to the mirthful situation. The costumes of Kumudini and Bhramar needed more judicious selection.

Miss Roopa Munshi in "the little sister of the well" presented a simple but delightful dance with rhythmic and swinging movements. "Invocation of Ashadh", a beautiful solo, executed by Miss Ramila Shroff was remarkable for the refinement of technique and delicacy of movements. "Rudra Bhiman" reintroduced Mr. Chiman Sheth in a different mood. He executed it with vigour and vehemence demanded by the theme. His every action, movement and gesture was eloquently expressive.

Miss Suneeti Samsi gave a fine item in the Kathak style. Mr. Sukhendu Dutt in a solo succeeded in developing the sentiment of his theme. "Vayudeva" was rendered by Mr. Pravinkumar with force and freedom. "Gramya-Nrittya" brought together Messrs. Chiman Sheth and Pravinkumar who vied with each other in interpreting the simplicity and mirthfulness of village life. Miss Nalini Jayawant, who joined them as the "milk-maid" added, by her graceful technique, to the charm of the item.

"Sevika"—a dance-drama composed and directed by Mr. Miten Chaudhury formed the second part of the performance. It presented a few charming group-dances as its integral parts. The return of spring interpreted by Miss Meenakshi Shetty symbolised the birth of love in the heart of "Sancharika" the introduction of the hunter—the object of her love, chasing the peacock was an interesting feature of the plot. Miss Anupama Roy did full justice to the chief role of "Sancharika" by her fluent and rhythmic movements and exquisite expressions. Mr. Mahendra Modi in the role of the hunter "Kromancha" displayed a definite talent for the terpsichorean art. He brought adequate force in the interpretation of his role. Miss Roy and Mr. Modi in the "dance of separation" brought the episode to a climax. Mr. Sudhendra Dutt exhibited different poses and moods of Nataraja with striking accuracy. Other artistes who appeared in minor roles and group-dances contributed to the success of the show.

Mrs. Kamala S. Dongerkery and her colleagues of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council should be congratulated on having secured the co-operation of young artistes and musicians.

SECURITY DEMAND ON SUKKUR WEEKLY

KARACHI, Dec. 16

The Government of Sind has demanded a security from "Dawat-e-Islam", a weekly journal of Sukkur, for publishing articles likely to incite communal feelings and create breach of the peace.—United Press.

Poverty Problem Dominates All Others In India

Jawahar Advises Students To Develop Proper Political Perspective

"It is heartrending to go from village to village in India and see the picture of utter poverty presented by the Indian villager. The first problem before us is how to end the poverty of our peasants and how to end it quickly. All else is secondary and if the independence of the country will not put an end to this poverty, to hell with such indepence I say", observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the students of Elphinstone College on Sunday noon.

CONTINUITY OF CULTURE.

"What images does this thousand-faceted India present to you"? asked the Pandit to the students. In his wide travels from one end of India to the other, from the frozen snows of the Himalayas to the tropical regions of Kanya Kumari, two images persistently haunted his imagination: the submerged ruins of Mohenjo-Daro which showed the high state of Indian culture five or six thousand years ago as it flourished in the valley of the Indus and the frescoes of Ajanta, the noble proportions of whose art were eternal and beyond all time and space.

"In my travels through the villages here and there" continued the Pandit, "I have come across peasant women gracefully bending over their fields who looked as though they were the frescoes of Ajanta which had come to life. Such is the continuity of Indian culture."

It was true that the heritage of India was burdened by traditions and social customs which were a drag and a shame on the people. If it lay in his power he would gladly put an end to the dead weight of meaningless and unjust customs and practices. He would at the same time cherish and perpetuate a great deal which gave India its strength and the continuity of its culture.

He made a strong case for the adoption of the scientific method of approach to all problems, for in science lay the seed of human salvation as much as its misuse would entail the possible destruction of civilization.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Referring to the present war, the Pandit thought that it was likely that the next years would see the end of imperialist systems and vast changes would take place, which were bound to react upon India also. It was not possible to prophesy that out of this war would emerge unadulterated good—it might also bring in its wake much evil, degradation of the human spirit and love of hatred and violence. It was wrong to suppose that the war was the result of any individual or group of powerful persons desiring it, but it was the natural culmination of the "unleashing of vast elemental forces, which could not expand in their political frameworks." In such a situation of clashing dynamic forces India could not afford to be static. The least that India could do was to prepare to meet the torrent of world changes. He advised the students to cultivate self-reliance, and a sense of unity, and intellectual understanding of world problems so that they might not be taken unawares by the political currents which were sweeping across the world.

Referring to the communal problem in a cursory manner, the Pandit said that though it was important, it looked rather less important when judged on a world scale.

His parting advice to the students was to develop their political perspective from the international as well as the historical angles—the last gave us courage and confidence in ourselves, for "150 years of foreign domination is like a brief page which is already turned and compared to the 6000-year-old unbroken cultural heritage of India, it is like an insignificant, if unpleasant interval."

TAGORE'S TRIBUTE TO VIDYASAGAR.

MIDNAPORE, Dec. 16.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore opened the Vidyasagar Memorial Hall this morning before a large and distinguished gathering.

Dr. Tagore said: "Vidyasagar opened the lion-gate of the Bengali literature. The model that Vidyasagar evolved for prose has laid the foundation of the Bengali literature. "I hope in this temple his saintly love for the down-trodden will ever shine bright."—United Press.

The Publicity Department of the United Provinces Government will henceforth be known as the Information Department. Mr. M. H. B. Nethersole will be the Secretary of the department and Mr. D. P. Mukerji, the Director of Information.

MANY ORIGINAL IDEAS

On nutrition and vitamin research are in the book reviews "THE HEALTH", Madras, September, 1939. Price Rs. 4 full calico and Rs. 3-8-0 cardboard bindings. Postage extra. Write to B. S. GOPALAROW, N.D.D.D.T., Nature Cure Advocate, Rajahmundry.

THE SECOND ALL-INDIA SWADESHI & INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

(Organised by the TRICHINOPOLY MUNICIPALITY)

TO BE HELD AT

The Puthur Maidan, Trichinopoly, from 2-2-1940. Spacious stalls, cheap rent, best facilities, effective means of propaganda, prospect of brisk sale and wide advertisement.

Apply for further particulars to:—

THE SECRETARY,
EXHIBITION COMMITTEE,
Trichinopoly Municipality.

DENTISTS SAY: It's truly amazing

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

New detergent cleans, brightens, polishes. Reaches decay-ridden "blind spots" seldom touched.

The New LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

Here is a dentifrice different from any you have ever used before—a dentifrice super-charged with an amazing new Luster-Foam detergent. Energized by saliva, it springs into action, penetrates into remote areas seldom reached by ordinary pastes and powders—spots where from 70% to 90% of the decay germs breed. It cleans thoroughly, safely; reduces dental troubles materially. Economical too, you use less—a tube lasts longer.

HERE ARE TONS OF MONEY ! ! !

through the medium of:—

BROACH, Liverpool, New York, Egyptian Cotton, Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, Steel & other metals, Linseed, Wheat, Groundnut, Castor & other seeds, T. ST. DEF., ORD., Bombay Dyeing and other shares, 3 1/2% Securities, etc., etc.

HEAVY FLUCTUATIONS IN DECEMBER, 1939, and IN JANUARY, and thereafter in 1940 ! ! !

HOW TO FIND OUT A MISFORTUNATE MAN?. ONE WHO MISSES THE PRESENT GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY IS A MISFORTUNATE ONE!

THE FATE OF THE WORLD MARKETS DEPENDS UPON THE MAGINOT LINE, MAGNETIC MINES, HERR HITLER & STALIN'S ACTIVITIES ! ! !

1. IT IS THE BUREAU'S PRACTICE:—Since it is established to announce our forecast openly once or twice a year at an important juncture to convince our abilities. Accordingly we had placed our cards open on the table for the month of Nov. 1939, through the Columns of "The Times" & "Bombay Samachar" dated 10th, 23rd & 24th ultimo an extract of our November forecast chart containing Broach Cotton F.G. May 1940 to rise from Rs. 201 to Rs. 285, Liverpool from 5.86 to 7.25 Penny, New York from 9.10 to 10.20 Cents, Tata St. Def. from Rs. 1,736 to Rs. 2070, Gold from Rs. 41 to Rs. 43, Silver from Rs. 59 to Rs. 67, Wheat from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-12, Linseed from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10-12, Groundnuts from Rs 36 to Rs. 50 and Bombay Dyeing from Rs. 890 to Rs. 1,130, Cross Rates from 3.90 to 3.80 with chart of daily fluctuations showing every Friday, Saturday, Mahajan. Fortnightly East India Expected Clearings and the whole World knows whether ASTROLOGY IS A DEBUNKING SCIENCE OR TO THE POINT ACCURACY & HOW THE LAURELS WERE WON!!

2. COMMENCEMENT OF THE 2ND WORLD WAR BY THE END OF 1939:—And on about the 23rd of May 1939 and rise in the prices all round in spite of Government's any against actions, and the war effects make INDIA COMPLETELY A REPUBLIC ON ABOUT THE 18TH OF MAY 1942 UNDER THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS FLAG and signing of THE PEACE TREATY on about 30TH OF APRIL, 1944; all these events have been predicted by us since last ten years in most of the leading papers and our circulars for which we were criticised not only in India but also abroad. But we stood correct!! And Astrology wins the laurels and big big statesmen and politicians of the World failed being unable to foresee commencement of this 2nd World War in 1939 and its calamities!!!

3. RS. 500 EXACTLY IN LIMITED RISKS:—brought Rs. 20,000 applying option for cotton on Broach F.G. Rs. 8 per bale on the price of Rs. 200 and then by doubling and trebling the business as the profit accrued and our criticisers were caught out.

4. SIMILAR UNEXPECTED FLUCTUATIONS PREVAIL:—In December 1939 and thereafter in January and in 1940; of which the multi-millionaires trading in these lines, the 1st Class 1st Agency Houses and their Telegraphic Advisers, or even Renowned Astrologers and Statisticians of the World cannot have any idea. We have already announced in these columns that in November and December, 1939 there are fluctuations to such an extent that work for 2 months and take rest for 10 years!

5. OUR DECEMBER, 1939, FORECAST CHART:—is going on marvellously correct in spite of Government Control which so many of our clients know.

6. TO-DAY WE HAVE SHOWN:—Broach F.G. Cotton May 1940 rate to be Rs. 334-338 and the rate now is Rs. 334: similarly the rates of Liverpool, New York, Tata Steel Deferred, Bombay Dyeing and other commodities are being found so correct in our December 1939 forecast.

7. OUR CHARGES FOR DECEMBER 1939:—forecast were Rs. 100 till the 25th of Nov. 1939, Rs. 150 till the 15th of December, 1939, and afterwards Rs. 200 and subject to increase and not refundable as heavy fluctuations being prevalent and specially in X'mas and till 2nd of January, 1940.

8. OUR FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1940:—is ready as usual on similar bases. The charges are Rs. 100 till the 20th of December 1939 afterwards Rs. 150 subject to increase further according to prevailing fluctuations and not refundable.

9. OUR 18TH ANNUAL CHART FOR 1940:—size 40" x 28" is ready as usual on similar bases showing would-be daily fluctuations of all the above stated lines. Charges as usual Rs. 1,000 till the 20th of December 1939 afterwards Rs. 1,500 and subject to further increase and not refundable. But those who become our subscribers for 1940 and pay Rs. 1,000 get December 1939 forecast free.

10. DURING LAST 17 YEARS OUR ANNUAL AND MONTHLY FORECAST CHARTS:—have created best creditable records and so similarly would be the case for our 18th Annual for 1940 with our additional knowledge and studious research work in these lines.

11. DON'T BE DEPRESSED BY:—looking at the high charges but consider the great advantages of being saved from losses and MINTING "TONS OF MONEY."

12. GOOD MANY OTHERS IN THE LINE:—always mention that they had predicted this and that after the Fair; but has anybody got the courage to put his cards so openly on the table one month or even a year ahead? The Officers and Renowned Agency Houses have got their charts after the Fair while our chart from now till 1st of January 1941; our 18th Annual Issue is ready beforehand showing daily fluctuations to take place of all the above stated lines.

13. FREE TRIAL FOR ONE MONTH CAN BE HAD:—to those only who guarantee to pay us Rs. 500 through bank on coming our forecast so accurate as that of last November 1939. We are prepared to announce our December 1939 forecast free on similar bases in the "Times" or even that of 12 Calendar months of 1940 if one is prepared to reward us Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,20,000 on coming the same so right as that of last November 1939.

14. LIFE READING 100% GUARANTEED ACCURACY:—giving idea month to month and year to year on the bases of our latest theories and research work showing by chart or graph system with full description of the coming events from life to death with ups and downs which can't be had anywhere throughout the whole World by any expert in these lines. Charges Rs. 25-50-100-200; no refund and work will be given according to our convenience.

15. FREE TRIAL ON PHONE 22757 TO CONVINCE:—our abilities in a second to those only who deposit their advance money for such life reading. Consultation fee Rs. 10.

16. CHALLENGE TO NON-BELIEVERS! COME FORWARD YOUR PALM IS OUR CERTIFIER!

17. LETTERS WILL NOT BE REPLIED NOT ACCOMPANIED WITH THE FULL CHARGES, SUCH HEAPS OF LETTERS ARE LYING WITHOUT REPLIES. PRESSURE OF WORK DOES NOT ALLOW US TO REPLY ANY LETTER UNLESS ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CHARGES. SIMILARLY IS THE CASE FOR THE LOCAL & TRUNK TELEPHONE CALLS, WHICH PLEASE NOTE. "IFS AND BUTS" ARE NOT IN OUR DICTIONARY!!

BY—

THE WORLD RENOWNED PRICFOLOGIST EXPERTS:—

(i.e., The accurate finders of the Highest & Lowest prices of Broach F.G., Liverpool, New York Cotton; Precious and other metals; Seeds and Cross; Franc rates, Shares and Securities etc., to fluctuate daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly with their charts and Buying and Selling advices to enable traders to accrue immediate profits.)

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU,

(Estd. 28th May 1922.)

Flat No. 73-78, Mahendra Mansions, Kala Ghoda,

Telephone: "22757." Fort, **BOMBAY.**

Telegram: "MAKARGURU."

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The Micado". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Rio". Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m
METRO—"Thunder Afloat". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Real Glory". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Fifth Avenue Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bhagva Zenda". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Aulad". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Tarzan Finds A Son". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Mirza Sahiban". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sukhacha Shodha". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 7, 1996
Muslim: Jilkad 6, 1358
Parsi: Tir 14, 1309
Hightide: 4-00; 16-38
Lowtide: 10-46; 22-04
Sunrise: 7h. 5m.
Sunset: 6h. 5m.
Municipal Corporation 3 p.m. (B.T.)

SEVA SADAN

The thirty-first annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The third quarterly meeting will be held at Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PAREL SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE CO-OP. SOCIETY

The Parel Social Service League Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., will shift its office to Mody Minar, Victoria Gardens Road, with effect from 1st January, 1940.

ALL-INDIA TELEGU MUNURVAR CONFERENCE

The conference will be held in Bombay on the 25th, 26th and 27th December, 1939. The President-elect is Raj Ratna B. B. Ravtal, (retired Electrical Engineer, Baroda State.)

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

"Coming of Age" Dinner of the above Association will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. Sir Homi Mehta, President of the Association, will preside.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION

The following office-bearers were appointed for the ensuing year, at a meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Association held recently:—

President: Mr. S. C. Joshi, Vice-Presidents: Mr. R. K Vaidya, and Mr. R. S. Prabhu, General Secretary: Mr. S. N. Gokhale, Assistant Secretary: Mr. Sahasrabudhe.

B. E. ASSOCIATION

Open to the public, an exhibition of Talkie Films including "The Prince of Peace", "The Road to Damascus", "The Way of Salvation", "Faith Triumphant" and "Barabbas" will be shown by Mr. E. G. Lazarus in the Conference Hall, Electric House, to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.)

RUIA COLLEGE SOCIAL

Second annual Social Gathering of Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga at Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. music by Mrs. Gandhari Hangal; tomorrow (Tuesday) at 8-15 p.m. "Udyacha Sansar"; on Wednesday, 20th instant at 5-30 p.m. Presidential Address College Maidan.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Mr. Desnavi will begin his classes in Hindustani (Junior-Urdu) in the Anjuman-I-Islam High School to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. Prof. Trivedi will continue his classes in Geography in the University, South Wing at the usual time. Other classes for the day (Monday) will meet as usual.

"WORK OF ARDIBESHT AMSHASHPAND IN UNIVERSE"

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, today (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate will give his 20th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

The class will now close for the Christmas Vacation and will re-open on Monday (8th January, 1940).

HINDU MAHASABHA OFFICE.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

The Head Office of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will be closing here on December 17 and reopening at 211, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on December 19 in connection with the Mahasabha session. Mr. Indra Prakash, Office Secretary is reaching there on December 19.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, B.A., will give further discourse in Gujarati on "a detailed examination of the Farvardin Yasht." The lecture is open to the public.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The sixth sessional meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects, for the session 1939-40, will be held at its registered office, the Sohrab F. Bharucha Architectural Library to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. when Major R. H. Lockhart, R. E., will deliver a lecture on "Structural Defence in A. R. P." The President Mr. E. C. Henriques, will occupy the chair. The lecture is open to the public.

"FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MERCHANTS SANGH"

A meeting of the Fruit and Vegetable Merchants Sangh will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the compound of the Gold Mohor Castle Market (New Market) at Byculla, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. G. A. Minde-Patil, "To Protest against the G. I. P. Railway authorities for the freight recently enhanced on the consignments of the fruit and vegetables, comparatively more than the usual low freight as existed in competition with the motor bus services before."

CRIPPS TO MEET GANDHIJI

Socialist M.P. Interviews Governor, Chief Justice And Popular Leaders

BOMBAY, Sunday.

After a crowded programme in Bombay extending over two days during which he had interviews with the Governor, the Chief Justice, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ambedkar, the Socialist M.P., Sir Stafford Cripps left for Hyderabad (Dn.) by the Madras Express this afternoon.

"I have had the opportunity in Bombay of meeting quite a number of eminent Indians and I enjoyed the stay thoroughly" said Sir Stafford to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" He added that he had been able to acquaint himself with the viewpoints of the President of the Muslim League and of Dr. Ambedkar.

Referring to the city of Bombay, Sir Stafford said that the beauty of Malabar Hill and the Marine Drive could not fail to impress a visitor.

"It is a pity anyway" he remarked "that not far away from these beauty spots, one comes across slums where human beings are huddled in surroundings which are far from healthy".

LIKES HOMELY TALK

Referring to his talk to city journalists, Sir Stafford said that he preferred the homely talk of the type he had in Bombay on Saturday to the elaborate luncheons at which distinguished visitors to England are given an opportunity to meet Fleet Street journalists. The visitor, on such occasions, could exchange views only with those sitting next to him and at the end of the luncheon read out a matter-of-fact speech.

TO MEET MAHATMA

Sir Stafford will be in Hyderabad (Dn.) only for twelve hours. He will then leave for Wardha, where he will meet Mahatma Gandhi and all the members of the Congress Working Committee on Tuesday.

Among those who saw Sir Stafford off at the Victoria Terminus this afternoon were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Y. S. Chen, Vice-Consul for China, Mr. Meherally and Mr. S. K. Patil.

To Meet Hill Tribes

LUCKNOW, Dec. 16.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, General Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, has made all arrangements for Sir Stafford Cripps to get a glimpse of the grandeur of Indian forests in the Central Provinces. For this purpose Mr. Pandit will meet Sir Stafford Cripps, who will break his journey at Raigar on December 21 while proceeding to Calcutta from Wardha. Sir Stafford will thus get an opportunity to see the tribes and watch the display of their knowledge of wood crafts.

They will also have an opportunity to acquire first hand information about the problems of the smaller States by meeting some of the capable Ruling Chief of the districts, who are more closely in contact with their own peoples.—United Press.

Governor For Ahmedabad

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Lumley left Bombay for Ahmedabad on Sunday.

LITERACY CLASSES FOR WOMEN

The Secretary, the Bombay Women's Association, (A. I. W. C.). Literacy Committee, writes:—

The Literacy Committee of the Bombay Women's Association has started 50 Literacy classes for women from the 1st of December, 1939. Out of them 24 are Marathi, 11 Urdu, 9 Gujrathi, 4 Canarese and 2 Hindi. Excepting a very few, all classes are held in the afternoon, and paid women teachers have been appointed to teach the adult women.

The Committee has so far received Rs. 1,300, out of which Rs. 1,000 has been donated by one of the members of the Committee. The Maharaja of Dharampur has given a donation of Rs. 100.

"Her" GIFT FROM HOLLYWOOD!
The famous MAX FACTOR★ HOLLYWOOD "Cosmetics of the Stars" smartly packaged in distinctive "Gift from Hollywood" Christmas boxes.
A glamorous GIFT that any woman will prize! Eleven sets to choose from!
DE LUXE Make-up Set featuring 11 different Max Factor Make-up essentials.
Rs. 49-12
POPULAR "Gift From Hollywood" set containing Powder, Rouge, Lipstick, Skin Freshener, Normalizing Cream, and Talc.
Rs. 23-12
HOLLYWOOD'S Famous Color Harmony ensemble of Max Factor Powder, Rouge, Lipstick smartly packaged in special Gift Box.
Rs. 8-0 & Rs. 12-8
NINE indispensible Max Factor Make-up items...a luxurious Christmas gift that will be appreciated for months to come. Rs. 38-12
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MAX FACTOR
★ HOLLYWOOD ★
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Christmas
CONCESSIONS
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"ALL G. I. P." - - Rs. 22/8
Available for 21 days—By all Mail, Express or Ordinary Passenger Trains.
4 Big Zones - - Rs. 10/-
Available for 15 days—By all Mail, Express or Ordinary Passenger Trains.
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Available for 15 days—By Ordinary Passenger Trains.
7 Small Zones - - Rs. 5/-
Available for 7 days—By Ordinary Passenger Trains.
ISSUED FROM 14TH TO 31ST DECEMBER 1939.
Also G. I. P. & M. S. & M. joint Zone Season Tickets available.
*Liable to cancellation at short notice in the event of emergency.
G.I.P.

BOMBAY RACES

Linlithgow Cup Meeting

The Stewards, under the powers invested in them under Rule 22 of the Rules of Racing, have decided to run the complete programme advertised for the 22nd January on the 13th January, 1940. Consequently the programme for the 13th January will be run on the 22nd January.

His Excellency the Viceroy will attend the Races on the 13th January and has presented a Cup, value £50, for the Viceroy Cup Race which is re-named, the Linlithgow Cup. The conditions for this Race will now read:—

THE LINLITHGOW CUP

A cup value £50, presented by His Excellency the Viceroy and Rs. 13,500 from the Fund.

Winner, the Cup and Rs. 10,000; Second, Rs. 2,500; Third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Distance: About 1-1/2 miles.

New Road Map Of India

A new edition of the road map of India, the fifth since its publication in 1929, has been brought out by the Survey of India.

The map measures 43" x 32" and is folded in a pictorial paper cover to size 9-1/2" x 5-1/2", but it can also be had mounted on linen and folded in any style desired or as a hanging wall-map, varnished, with rollers at top and bottom. A set of separate plates, which should also be of use to the intending traveller, showing, on an enlarged scale, the roads passing through 20 of the important towns of India, has also been published and can be had with the map at a small extra cost.

MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA

Under the auspices of the Vidyalaya Students' Association an elocution competition will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall, at Gowalia Tank, when Mr. A.A.A. Fyzee will preside and Mr. M. C. Chagla, Prof. R. N. Welingkar and Prof. R. D. Choksi, will act as judges.

Jesse L. Lasky presents
Will Rogers
"FIFTH AVENUE Girl"
WALTER CONNOLLY
VERREE TEASDALE
JAMES ELLISON
Tim Holt
Kathryn Adams
Franklin Pangborn
See her at the Roxy! She'll rent!
RKO RADIO Picture. Produced and Directed by GREGORY LA CAVA. PANDRO S. BERMAN in Charge of Production. Screen Play by Allan Scott.

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Plethora Of Duties For One Man!

PESHAWAR, Dec. 16.

The Government has appointed Khan Sahib Sheikh Abdul Hamid Khan as Administrator-General, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Registrar of Trade Unions, Registrar of Firms, and as Official Trustee for the North-West Frontier Province, in addition to his duties as the Publicity Officer and Deputy Secretary of the Legislative Department.—United Press.

KALISHANKER BAJPAI ANNIVERSARY

The ninth death anniversary of the late Pandit Kalishanker Bajpai will be observed to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m., (S. T.), in the K. B. Reading Room and D. R. Library Hall at Fergueson Road, Worli.

METRO
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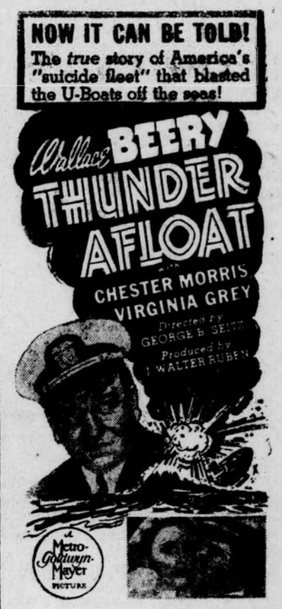

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1939

ANOTHER APPROACH

With the approach of Mr. Jinnah's "Deliverance Day", many Muslims who fear that the celebration of the day will be prejudicial to the cause of communal unity are earnestly urging him either to call off the demonstrations or at least to take away the sting from them. Mr. S. M. Nawab Abidi, Secretary of the All-India Shia Political Conference, goes so far as to say that "the Shias have nothing to do with the action of Mr. Jinnah" and that the Muslim League "does not represent he Muslims and particularly three crores of Shias of India." Maulana Hasrat Mohani, President of the Cownpore City Muslim League, regards Mr. Jinnah's move as a blunder and asks the Muslims to be neutral if they cannot favour the Congress in its struggle with the Government. Syed Ghulam Imam, Advocate, a member of the Working Committee, is more plain-spoken in his protest and says that "the Muslim League is getting intoxicated due, not to power, but imbecility." He urgesi "the League High Command to revise the orders issued before it is too late," if only because the Muslims themselves are divided in their relations towards the Congress. For, he says: "The Momins are standing at the gates of Anand Bhawan. The Shias are systematically preparing themselves for the attainment of safeguards, Sir Sikandar Hyat is frantic about recruitment, the Bengal Ministry is emphatic in its support to war. The Frontier Province is in revolt against the League, while Sind and Assam have shown no leanings towards the League." In view of such protests from Muslim leaders and the country in general, Mr. Jinnah, we still hope, will desist from his deplorable move.

Viceroy's Duty

Mr. Jinnah's demand for a Royal Commission to investigate Muslim grievances has fared no better. If he was serious in expecting the Congress to support it, he must by now be disillusioned. The Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Jawaharlal, and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari have all condemned the idea of a foreign Commission as being repugnant to India's national self-respect. Nor is the suggestion supported even by the Anglo-Indian Press. For though it is ever ready to put any minority against the Congress, it is, for obvious reasons, unprepared to support an inquiry into the alleged guilt of the Governor in Congress provinces. Finally, for the same reasons, the British Government will summarily dismiss the demand, perhaps without so much as giving any reasons for doing so. The demand itself will lose all its force if the Viceroy, who has been urged by Mr. Jinnah to recommend Executive action reversing the Congress Government's policy towards Muslims, publicly states what we are certain, he believes, that he sees no justification whatsoever for any such action. But will he have the fairness to speak out or will he continue the present "conspiracy of silence?

A Welcome Proposal

As regards more sensible measures to bring about a Hindu-Muslim settlement we fear that Mr. Jinnah's action may prevent an early resumption of his talks with Pandit Jawaharlal. Meanwhile, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan has suggested a small informal conference of about twelve leaders "to find an agreed solution of the various political and communal problems". He regards such a conference as a substitute for Constituent Assembly. That it cannot possibly be, but it may well function as a preliminary, exploratory body to frame a draft Constitution to be ratified by a truly representative body as near the ideal of a Constituent Assembly as is administratively feasible. Sir Sikandar himself admits the need for ratification by provincial legislatures. Even as an exploratory body the suggested conference can meet with any success only if the Viceroy has nothing to do with the selection of the personnel, if the British authorities do not attempt to play one community against another and if they publicly declare their readiness to accept an agreed settlement. Nevertheless, for the limited objective of securing a settlement of the purely communal question, the suggestion of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan is welcome, provided, of course, the personnel of the Conference is selected by the Congress and the League and the Viceroy has nothing to do with it. We trust the Working Committee of the Congress will give serious consideration to this suggestion.

Italy's Policy

We wonder if Reuter's report from Rome does constitute a full and accurate summary of Count Ciano's speech in the Chamber of Facios and Corporations. It just falls short of being sensational. Commenting on the Fascist Grand Council's communique which was issued over a week ago and which reaffirmed the old Italo-German relations—and, therefore, also caused some amount of stir in Europe—Signor Gayda announced that the Foreign Minister would further elucidate Italy's position and policy. The Foreign Minister has done so with a vengeance. He is opposed to Anglo-French intervention in the Balkans, in the shape of the formation of a new bloc. At the same time he does not want any aggression from Russia or Germany—the pointed reference to Hungary is particularly noteworthy.

But this is not all. He is nothing if not outspokenly anti-Russian and anti-Comintern. His speech leaves the impression that Italy stands exactly where she did, say, a year ago, in relation to Russia. Incidentally, it lends added significance to the abrupt return to Moscow of Russia's new Ambassador at Rome. But the sensational factor of Count Ciano's elucidation of Italian policy is in connection with Germany. So far as we think, it is the first time since the war that Italy has officially and openly proclaimed herself critical of the Nazi somersault in respect of Russia. More, Count Ciano has taken the opportunity to administer what amounts to a humiliating snub to the Fuhrer. On embarking upon his Polish aggression, Herr Hitler, it will be recalled, wired to Signor Mussolini assuring the latter that his military strength was quite sufficient for the purpose, and that Il Duce need not disturb himself over the problem of offering assistance. Count Ciano makes it clear that the Fuhrer was only making a virtue of inevitability! This is not how friends behave towards one another but how they start falling out.

Finland's Offer

Another peace offer has been made through a broadcast in Russian, by the Foreign Minister of Finland. Referring to the Russo-Finnish negotiations M. Tanner insisted that the concessions made by Finland were sufficient to ensure the security of Leningrad. But M. Tanner added further a rather significant hint to the effect that "the Finns had also notified the Soviet of their readiness to consider even greater concessions." This is an offer which can well constitute the basis of an agreement satisfactory both to Finland and Russia But the Russians deny even having heard the offer! And it is suggested that M. Molotov will ignore M. Tanner's appeal. Obviously, conscious of her inexhaustible military strength, Russia is determined to have her own conqueror's way with Finland. And Russia, of course, will win in spite of all the gallantry that the Finns have undoubtedly displayed and may yet display.

"Those Bureaucrats"

By HARRY HOPKINS

The fashion just now is to criticise Civil Servants and their critics call them "bureaucrats." Some people even talk as if they were unnecessary.

But the fact is that a German bomb on a Cabinet-meeting would be a blow from which we could far more quickly recover than from the assassination of half a dozen permanent heads of the great departmental machines and their immediate deputies. You have never heard the names of these 'bureaucrats'. You have never seen their pictures in the papers. But their experience is irreplacebic.

One in every thirty British workers is a civil servant of some sort or other and therefore technically eligible as a recipient of the curses of the other twenty-nine, but out of these tens of thousands, the real, full-blooded, life-size "bureaucrats' are a select band numbering only 1,300 —the members of the Whitehall Administrative Class—the highest and 'policy-forming' class of the four great grades into which the British Civil Service is now divided.

Let us waylay one of these black-hatted 'obedient servants' of ours on his way down Whitehall—or it may be now "Somewhere in the country"—and cross-examine him. It is almost certain that we shall find that he is university-educated—although there is now a slight trickle of promotion from the lower grades. The odds are ten to one that he will be Oxford or Cambridge, five to three that he will have attended one of the great public schools. If he is on his way to the Foreign Office the public school odds are increased to 100 to 1 or more—and 2 to 1 that the school was Eton or Harrow. For though since 1919 Foreign Office entrants are no longer required to have private incomes of £400 a year, and John Bright's description of it as 'a gigantic system of out-relief for the aristocracy' is no longer accurate, the Foreign Office is still the Whitehall stronghold of the Old School Tie.

One thing is certain about our 'specimen' bureaucrat there is nothing the matter with his brain. He won his position in a highly competitive examination devised to skim off the cream of the universities. Only about thirty recruits to the Administrative Grade are admitted each year—and he had to fight hard to be one of them.

These examinations which have kept the British Civil Service so notably free from nepotism are the care of the Civil Service Commissioners—three men of distinction endowed by law with judicial independence. It is their tremendous task to find the best men and women for no less than 300 different sort of jobs. In 1935 they filled 23,000 posts.

★

And what is our top-grade Whitehall bureaucrat paid for running the country? As a new recruit at 22 or 23, he starts at around £270 a year, and looks forward with a fair amount of certainty to the prospect of at least £1,100 If a miracle happens and he rises to be Head of his Department, he will get £3,000. Thus, though lower down the scale is as comfortable as most professions, at the top the prizes are not so tempting. The managing-director of a business administering over £30,000,000 a year, spending £90,000 on telephone calls and telegrams alone —as the Ministry of Labour does —would expect more than £3,000 a year. Even the chiefs of semi-public concerns, like the Central Electricity Board, or London Transport gets more than double this figure.

The cloistered days when the denizens of Whitehall slept undisturbed from ten till four are gone for ever. In these troublous times, long hours and overtime are no more uncommon here than elsewhere. But after his first two probationary years, our bureaucrat knows the peace of mind which comes from that absolute security from arbitrary dismissal which is the terror of so many of his neighbours.

★

In return, he must suffer his life to be hedged about by a variety of restrictions and prohibitions. The breath of scandal must not touch him. He may not take any part in politics. Often he may not write a book or an article without permission. The Treasury, Whitehall's grandmother, issues him lectures on deportment.

He must labour in unrelieved obscurity, submerge his personality into that of his Department. He knows that while heads of Departments may be given knighthoods, and a few K.B.E.'s planted here and there, his devoted labours which may be doing as much to win this war as any heroic deed at the Front, will win him more jeers than medals.

★

On the other hand, his mistakes are equally anonymous—and that must be comforting. The British doctrine on which the Civil Service Tradition is built is that the Minister alone is responsible. His broad back must shelter from attacks his administrators who are not in a position to answer back.

How far is the responsibility of the Ministers a constitutional fiction—and how far a fact? Do the politicians run the civil servants or the civil servants the politicians? The late Sir Austen Chamberlain aptly put the orthodox position when he explained how, when he was Postmaster-General he had been strongly reprimanded for taking a certain course which his permanent departmental head equally firmly opposed—for reasons which he carefully expounded. "Then," said Sir Austen, "my eminent friend discharged the second function of his office. 'Well' he said, 'do this silly thing if you must, but is it essential to you to do it in that silly way?"—and then proceeded to explain how the policy he had opposed should be carried out.

This sort of loyalty has never been disputed and, when the first Labour Government came into office, Mr. Sidney Webb, as a Minister, paid tribute to 'the fidelity and zeal with which we have been assisted.'

It is obvious that a weak or indifferent Minister may be 'run' by his professional advisers. But it seems equally obvious that a strong Minister—and Mr. Hore-Belisha's record is a remarkable instance—quickly makes his influence felt.

★

Since Charles Dickens christened his 'Circumlocution Office', many people have fumed at the remarkable delay and complication which seem to attend Civil Service handling of the simplest correspondence. Much of this is due to the ritual of circulating files and minutes, brought to that fine state of development which transforms the most concrete matter into an academic abstract problem. Where anyone else would phone, or go down the corridor and see, the well-trained bureaucrat tends to devote himself to the composition of a nicely worded minute.

But it has to be acknowledged that the Civil Servant is not free to act with the elasticity and decision of the business man He cannot afford to "make something, if only a mistake." He must follow the regulations, find precedents, check and counter-check. There is a story of the time when regulations required that an Old Age Pensioner should

(Continued on page 9 Col 4.)

Congress And The Crisis

(By CONGRESSMAN)

The declaration of war against Nazi Germany brought the moral support of the peoples of the world on the side of Britain. It betokened to them the herald of a new world order and it was acclaimed as such. This new world order was taken to be the end of the old oppressive order and the establishment of international democracy, freedom and abiding peace. The end of Nazism would see the liberation of all oppressed peoples who have long remained under the bondage of predatory imperialism.

* * * *

In India also there was a wave of enthusiasm against Nazi Germany and her people hoped that the end of Hitlerism, which Mr. Chamberlain declared to be the British Government's objective, meant the end of domination over one country by another. But the enthusiasm in India did not manifest itself in spontaneous support to the British Government's war efforts. Here the people had not forgotten the lessons, bitter lessons, of the last world war. So when the war started in Europe and the British Premier proclaimed the end of Hitlerism as the objective, they were enthusiastic no doubt; but they had their lingering fears, and doubts arose about the *bona fides* of the British Government. They wanted to be assured that in the new world order democracy and freedom would be extended and the principle of self-determination would be applied to them as well. The best assurance of it would be to make a beginning now and here in India The Indian National Congress which symbolises the aspirations of the people of India and their will to attain political freedom, echoed their sentiments and asked the British Government to declare its war aims and peace aims and how they were going to apply to India in the present and in the future. It wanted the Indian people to be treated as a free nation and asked the British Government whether it was prepared to do so.

* * * *

The answer to these questions was simple and clear. The British Government had no intention of acceding to the National demand. This was made clear in several ways. The pretence of democracy which Britain was advertised to have established in this country's governance exploded at the first touch of reality. The devolution of powers to the representatives of the people that the Constitution was supposed to have effected proved to be a deception. The Constitution in fact ceased to have any meaning and it was as good as having broken down. Secondly the Viceroy tried to create the illusion that the British Government was eager to carry Indian opinion with its war efforts. He invited accredited leaders of Indian opinion to meet him. The purpose was self-evident; it was merely to reconcile them to the measures already taken and to get their co-operation in further efforts. The leaders of the Congress, however, respond to the invitation. But the Viceroy had nothing to concede. Our domestic differences were dug out, magnified and made to appear as the sole obstacle in the way of the British Government in meeting the wishes of the people. What relation they have to a purely political and moral issue, it is difficult to comprehend. The die was cast. The Congress was faced with a challenge. Even the Congress was declared to be a communal organisation. The prospects of a peaceful and honourable settlement between India and Britain became hopeless; but the Congress still hoped for the best. The final blow was yet to come.

* * * *

The Congress, however, accepted the challenge. It offered to produce a Constitution with the support of all the sections of the people and wanted to know if the British Government would accept it. The answer came. The British Government would not accept any such proposition. It could not divest itself of its obligations to the masses of people, obligations derived through its long association with India The final blow was struck. The door to any further negotiations was banged. Britain had thus made it clear that the war aims and peace aims did not mean freedom, democracy and self-determination to the people of India. The Congress withdrew its ministries from the eight provinces. This non-co-operation as yet rests on a moral plane. But the position cannot continue for a long time. From the moral to the material and practical plane is a period of transition during which ways and means are determined.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

A Contrast

Whether the 'Admiral Graf Spee' slips out of Montevideo or elects to be interned her raiding days are over, she cannot escape. And if it is true that the waiting warships have been so strongly reinforced as an American paper says, she will come out only to be promptly sunk. In this connection the Nazi insistence on having scored a victory is really worse than ridiculous. Lies come natural to Herr Hitler and his associate. But their blatant lying merely serves to deprive the Commander and crew of the pocket battleship of the credit of saving the ship. The Nazis by trying to boost their prestige have only weakened it, while the British have capped their victory with a moral one by paying a well-deserved tribute to the courage and bravery of their opponents.

Advance Prohibition

A report published by the U. P. Government on the progress of prohibition in the province bears ample witness to the remarkable beneficent effects of this reform and assures the public that propaganda is kept up in spite of the resignation of the Congress Ministry. So far so good. But mere maintaining the 'status quo' in this respect will not suffice. And that is true of all Congress provinces. Everywhere prohibition is admitted to have done much good. If one for that reason the programme chalked out by the Congress Governments ought to be scrupulously followed. To strengthen the hands of Government in this matter it is desirable for the people to carry on vigorous prohibition propaganda, especially in the areas adjoining those under prohibition.

Fazlul Haque's Challenge

The correspondence between Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Fazlul Huq about the latter's challenge to the Pandit to accept a a joint inquiry into Congress "atrocities" has been published. Mr. Huq began his own campaign by stating publicly that "he had got definite evidence that most inconceivable atrocities have been committeed on Muslims." He particularly referred to the "atrocities" of the P. U. Government and challenged Pandit Jawaharlal to make a joint inquiry with him. The Pandit promptly accepted the challenge and demanded a clear charge-sheet.

Timely Retreat

This, it seems, was more than Mr. Huq bargained for. He was ill for some time but even after he got well he pleaded for more time "to collect materials" and also "to collect reports" of grievances, though he had stated before that "he had got definite evidence that most inconceivable atrocities have been committed." This was on 16th November, and even on 2nd December he was "collecting facts regarding various questions" but promised to "furnish papers before Christmas." And now he says that if he has at all "to submit evidence, it will be to a Royal Commission." He has issued a statement of alleged injustices to and oppression of the Muslims by Congress Ministries of Behar, the U. P. and the C. P. But he does not wish to have them enquired into jointly by himself and Pundit Jawaharlal. This clearly means that he has backed out of the agreement about a joint enquiry. Mr. Fazlul Huq is known for his valorous, if irresponsible, words. By beating a timely retreat from his challenge to Pandit Jawaharlal he has shown that he may be better known for regarding discretion as the better part of valour.

A Memorable Occasion

The celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the C. L. B. High School is an important event in the history of secondary education in the city and Presidency. Founded in 1889 as a primary school by the late Messrs. Akshikar and Tamhane in Dadar, which was then the most undeveloped part of Bombay, the school has served as the nucleus of twelve other similar institutions, which are looking after the education of nearly five thousand students to-day. The general Education Institute, which was established in 1892 under the guidance of eminent leaders like Ranade and Telang, claims to be the leading institution in the field of secondary education in this presidency and it can look over its past record with legitimate pride. The G. E. Institute does not cater only to the needs of the taught but it also takes care to safeguard the interests of the teachers on its staff. It can truly style itself a public institution and we trust it will receive the help and patronage of the public. Its past record surely entitles it to generous support in the future.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, Dec. 17.
According to Rome Radio, the German pocket battleship "Admiral Scheer" and a number of German submarines are now proceeding to the estuary of the River Plate.—Reuter.

* * * *

An interesting statement on how to solve the communal problem has been issued by Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, the Punjab Premier.

We have, however, reacted, on unauthorised behalf of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with unmixed indignation. For, Sir Sikandar (1) omits to say a single word in furtherance of his Leader's call for "Deliverance Day" and (2) he virtually seeks to sabotage the demand for a Royal Commission.

* * * *

The inevitable has happened, as we knew would happen. We knew that Jawaharlal had no intention of genuinely accepting Mr. Fazlul Haq's famous "challenge." We knew that he, the Pandit, had all along been desirous of no more than in indulging in a game of manoeuvres against a nice, plain and simple man like the Bengal Premier. And, finally, we knew that the Allahabad tyrant of Muslims would round off his cynical joke by some such thing as publication of an alleged correspondence.

* * * *

We, hear and now, call upon the British Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into this correspondence

And, while Lord Zetland and Lord Linlithgow are shaking—whether in fear or fun, we don't know and care not—at our demand we hereby accuse Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and, also adjudge him guilty of the most atrocious and heinous crime of having forged all Mr. Fazlul Haq's letters, particularly the last one.

We hope Mr. Fazlul Haq and Sir Abdullah Haroon agree with us.

* * * *

"An authoritative appraisal of the League's decision regarding Russia, published in the official Tass Agency, describes it as absurd and says that it calls forth an ironic smile."—Moscow News.

So is it and so it does.

And, similarly, the Russian appraisal too.

* * * *

Italy Ready For Contribution Towards World Peace.
—Headline To Ciano's Speech.

By subtracting, as it does, Italian support to Germany.

* * * *

Mount Vesuvius, it is reported, is again in eruption with a flow of boiling lava over 150 feet broad.

What must painfully be troubling, Italy's friend Herr Hitler is the scorching eruption of Count Ciano.

* * * *

According to Count Ciano, Italy's decision not to fight was known to the German Government and to no other.

Not even to the "Conte Blancamano!"

* * * *

But why rub the fact in in connection with Herr Hitler's message to Signor Mussolini?

The answer is wait and watch with an amused smile.

* * * *

"You say her father has kicked you down the front steps three times?"

"Well, twice, but I'm calling again to-night."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

All men may be liars, but not all liars are men.

Some women are always talking about the lost art of conversation.

A physician may speak but one language and yet be familiar with many tongues.

The man who lives up to his opportunities is generally too busy to live up to his income.

Whenever a girl giggles at every fool remark a young man makes she is willing to be more than a sister to him.

The best way for a spinster to improve her lot is to build a house on it and put some good man in the house.

Huq Issues "Charge-Sheet" Against Congress Govts

Statement Gives Details Of 140 Cases Of Alleged Unjust Treatment Of Muslims

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

A statement of cases of alleged injustice to and oppression of the Muslims by the Congress Ministries of Bihar, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces was issued here to-day by the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal. The statement gives details of 140 cases in which the Muslims of these Provinces are asserted to have been unjustly treated.

Sixty-five instances are quoted from Bihar, 45 from the Central Provinces, and thirty from the United Provinces.

NO INVENTION.

In his introduction to this list, Mr. Fazlul Huq says: "For some time I have had in my possession documents containing the most convincing details of the oppressions committed on Muslims in the various Provinces hitherto under Congress administration in India. Whenever I happened to allude to these sufferings and other disabilities of Muslims, I was ridiculed and abused in a section of the public press, and instances have not been wanting of responsible leaders of Congress opinion actually charging me with having invented stories deliberately for the purpose of discrediting the Congress and the Congress administration.

Hitherto I have refrained from publishing these accounts in the Press as I felt that such publication would tend to embitter the already unhappy relations between the two major communities of India. But, the more I refrain from placing my cards on the table, the more insistent and persistent become the allegations that our charges are false and I cannot therefore withhold these facts any longer from the public. It is with the deepest regret that I have to do so, but the public will surely appreciate that I have no other alternative.

RIOTS UNDER CONGRESS GOVTS.

Never before in India's history have riots taken a heavier toll of life and property within such a short space of time than during the two and a half years of Congress administration in some of the Provinces of India. In almost all of these riots and outbreaks Muslims have admittedly been the principal sufferers. Was this merely a chance coincidence? The facts exist although the Hindu purveyors of news, who have a practical monopoly in that sphere, spared no efforts to suppress news of them or served up to the public false or distorted versions. Those facts will speak for themselves."

Mr. Huq explains that the instances he has quoted are by no means exhaustive, and he asks "every fairminded person to go through them and judge for himself if Muslim allegations of tyranny and oppression during the Congress regimes are indeed chimerical." He adds that except in the case of the Central Provinces he has avoided reference to "the many and varied political oppressions and injustice to which Muslim minorities have been subjected."

He says, he has mainly set forth the story of other kinds of oppression to which Muslims were subjected.

FLAG ISSUE.

As a background to his narration of instances, Mr. Huq relates certain general circumstances. "As soon as Congress Ministries came into office they did some very unusual things. They issued instructions, written or verbal, asking local authorities to take into their counsels in all important matters the local Congress Executives. They issued orders for the hoisting of the Congress Flag on public buildings, schools and other places. Many of the Ministers undertook tours to hoist flags in mofussil towns with great pomp and show. They ordered or permitted the singing of the Congress song on all conceivable and inconceivable occasions disregarding the protests of Muslims and even ridiculing Muslims for so protesting. They introduced and encouraged Hindi and in Madras they made it a compulsory subject for all students to learn, thus showing their bias for Sanskritic culture. They spoke of the Muslim League as if it was an organisation inimical to the country and they lost no opportunity to hold up to scorn the leaders of the Muslim League. They went further and whenever there was any communal trouble they blamed the Muslim League for it but they were careful not to condemn the conduct of the Hindus, Congressmen and Mahasabhaites, of whose communal activities they themselves had proofs.

"DANGEROUS LEAD."

The effect of such a policy on the Hindu masses was disastrous and to the officials it gave very dangerous lead. The former felt that their "Raj" had come at last and their will must now prevail. The latter knew that only by falling into line with their new masters in the Ministry and by pandering to the whims of their local agents, in the shape of office-bearers of Congress Committees, could they smooth their path to preferment or avoid the displeasure of the Powers-that-be

Thus was the stage set, proceeds Mr. Huq, for the blatant arrogance of the militant Hindu to burst the bounds of restraint which non-partisan governments had hitherto imposed.

In such an atmosphere the Hindus set about to impose their will on the Muslim minorities regarding cow sacrifice, and interference in Muslim religious rites in an endeavour to humble the Muslims.

OTHER CHARGES.

Mr. Huq emphasises that the instances he quotes are not their whole case against the Congress. "I have purposely made no mention of the tyranny of the Hindi campaign, the imposition of the Vidyamandir scheme, the policy that reduced Muslims to still more negligible minorities in the local self-governing institutions, the virtual strangulation of Urdu schools, the imposition of Hindu culture on Muslims through objectionable text-books introduced even in purely Muslim schools (the new Government of Bombay have just partly undone the mischief in that city) and to numerous other matters that also form part of the Muslim charge-sheet against Congress administrations. These will be dealt with when the full case is presented before a competent tribunal."—A. P.

ZAFRULLAH MAY GET EXTENSION

Question Of Filling Vacancies On Viceroy's Executive

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

Now that the enlargement of the Viceroy's Executive Council is out of the way, owing to Congress refusal to accept Lord Linlithgow's offer, it is understood, the question of filling the two vacancies to arise in April next in the place of Sir Zafrullah M. Khan and Sir Jagdish Pershad is being examined both at Delhi and Whitehall.

Generally successors in such cases are announced about six months earlier. The announcement is expected to be made from Calcutta soon. It appears however, Sir Mohd. Zafrullah may be given another year's extension on the ground that he has been out of India on three missions and been unable even to avail himself of his four months' leave during the term. On the other hand Sir Jagdish Pershad's successor would be selected. Sir Girjashankar Bajpai, Education Secretary, is being mentioned as the probable choice though ordinarily the membership is intended for a Hindu non-official public man. Sir Jagdish also resigned from I.C.S. to get the post and if Sir G. S. Bajpai is appointed history would repeat itself.

VESUVIUS ERUPTS AGAIN!

NAPLES, Dec. 16.

Vesuvius which was recently covered with snow was again in eruption this morning with flow of boiling lava over 150 feet broad. It is feared the crater may give way. This would cause untold havoc.

All preparations have been made for the evacuation of inhabitants and villages in the neighbourhood of the volcano.—Reuter.

SINO-SOVIET AIR SERVICE

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

A message received by the local Chinese Consulate states that a regular air service between Chungking and Moscow has been inaugurated and the whole distance is divided into three sections and can be covered in four days.

Radio telephone service between China and Soviet Russia is also scheduled to inaugurate shortly.—United Press.

NAZI-HUNGARIAN TRADE TALKS

BUDAPEST, Dec. 17.

The semi-official news agency states that an agreement has been reached in principle in the trade talks with Germany which began fourteen days ago. Further talks have been suspended until January. The agreement expiring on December 31, 1939, has been prolonged by two months.—Reuter.

FASCISM FOR WORLD PEACE

"Attempt To Encircle Germany" Is Cause Of War, Opines Ciano

ROME, Dec. 16.

Well-known Fascist views regarding peace treaties and need for their peaceful revision were dwelt upon by Count Ciano in a speech in the Chamber of Facios and Corporations.

Count Ciano emphasised the positive contribution which Italy had made toward peace and recalled the Spanish War and the reasons why Italy morally and materially supported General Franco.

Count Ciano reaffirmed the bonds uniting the Italian and Spanish peoples. Count Ciano, spoke of Italy's desire to see order and peace maintained in the Balkans, but not through the formation of any new 'bloc' of nations. He also referred to Italy's relations with individual countries and particularly emphasised their friendly relations with Hungary.

FRIENDLY BALTIC.

The relations with Turkey, he said, were covered by a pact while with Rumania and Bulgaria, most friendly relations existed.

Fascist Italy, concluded Count Ciano, continued to follow in a vigilant spirit the development of events and was ever ready if possible, to give once again, her contribution towards world peace.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS SPAIN.

Referring in detail to Spain, Count Ciano denied that Italy had secret relations with General Franco and had encouraged the insurrection. The contrary was true in that, a Bolshevist revolution had long been prepared by the Comintern.

Count Ciano said that they had absolutely irrefutable testimony and quoted a work by the ex-French Premier M. Delbos in this connection. When Italy received proof of mass intervention in favour of the Red Government, she did not hesitate to oppose the International Brigade with her own legionaries. Germany's decision to sign the Non-Aggression Pact with Russia was received with surprise, but France and Britain had been trying to bring about just such a pact and had failed.

CAUSE OF WAR.

Count Ciano declared that it was not the Polish Corridor or Danzig which brought about the war but the attempt to encircle Germany.

Splitting the Polish Corridor was one of the most absurd provisions of the Versailles Treaty.

Referring to Italy's Pacific attitude, Count Ciano declared that Italy's intention not to fight was known to the German Government and to no other and that was the reason for the telegram received from the Reich stating that the Reich did not think it necessary to call on Italy for assistance.—Reuter.

GERMAN REACTION

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.

Germany claims to see in Count Ciano's speech a strengthening of German-Italian friendship and of the Axis policy according to neutral correspondents in Berlin.

She regards Count Ciano's argument as a clear condemnation of the methods of the Western Democracies.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Rotterdamsche Courant" says that so far as the past is concerned the speech was pro-German but Count Ciano did not commit himself as regards the future.—Reuter.

'Anti-Bolshevist' Speech Of Count Ciano

Reuter learns that informed opinion in London regards Count Ciano's speech in the main as very interesting, particularly, his references to the events leading up to the war. Some of his statements have aroused great interest and the full text is eagerly awaited so that it may be examined in extenso.

Count Ciano's friendly words for the Balkans and Hungary are also noted with interest. Informed opinion in London is very glad to note that he had friendly words for every one of these States and, it is hoped, that this attitude will help to consolidate peace in these areas which is Britain's objective as well as Italy's.

It is observed that the speech is strongly anti-Bolshevist in tone. The fact is of some significance to British public opinion in view of the British attitude at Geneva and the active practical help Great Britain is already giving to Finland in its struggle against the Soviet.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The Zionist leader, Prof. Zelig Brodetsky has been elected President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews in succession to Mr. Neville Laski, who retired recently.—Reuter.

CALL TO ABANDON DELIVERANCE DAY

(Continued from page 1.)

standing at the gates of Anand Bhawan. The Shias are systematically preparing themselves for the attainment of safeguards, Sir Sikandar Hyat is frantic about recruitment, the Bengal Ministry is emphatic in its support to war. The Frontier Province is in revolt against the League, while Sind and Assam have shown no leanings towards the League.

"It is really surprising to find that the Muslim League is getting intoxicated due, not to power, but imbecility. Our day of 'deliverance' will come when the League is powerful enough to run the governments in the provinces where we are in a majority. I request the League High Command to revise the orders issued before it is too late."

Jinnah's "Day Of Deliverance" Is A Blunder!

CAWNPORE, Dec. 13.

Considerable resentment exists among the younger and progressive Muslim League elements here against the latest appeal of Mr. Jinnah, calling upon the Muslims to celebrate the "Deliverance Day." The radical members of the Muslim League totally disapprove of it and characterize it as reactionary.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, president of the City Muslim League and member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League agrees with the principle enunciated by Mr. Abdur Rahman of Calcutta in his statement. He at the same time does not agree with Mr. Jinnah's statement which gave the impression that Muslims should feel confidence in the present civilian regime. Maulana Mohani thinks that this part of the statement was a tactical blunder on the part of Mr. Jinnah. He totally disapproves of Mr. Jinnah's suggestion that the Muslims should seek redress of their grievances from the Governors. He advised local Muslims to delete that clause of the resolution and substitute condemnation of Governors and their present civilian Governments. He asks the Muslims to be neutral, if they cannot favour the Congress, in the present struggle between it and the Government.

Mr. Sharihuddin, vice-president of the City Muslim League, believes that the Muslim League President's appeal might actually deteriorate the situation. He says the Muslims would observe Mr. Jinnah's instructions, not because of their reasonableness, but because they had faith in Mr. Jinnah's honesty.—"Hindustan Times."

Sensible Muslims Will Condemn Jinnah

GORAKHPUR, Dec. 15

Maulana Shahid Fakhri President of the U. P. Jamat-Ul-Ulema, in the course of a statement appealed to all District Committees of the Ulema and Provincial workers "to take all possible measures they can to prevent the celebration of the "Deliverance Day". "I believe", he said "every sensible Muslim will condemn this act of Mr. Jinnah.

Royal Commission Disapproved By Abdul Quaiyum Khan

PESHAWAR, Dec. 16.

Commenting on Mr. Jinnah's demand for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the Muslim League allegations against the Congress Ministries, Khan Abdul Quaiyum Khan, M.L.A. (Central) said in an interview: "This betrays an utter lack of faith in his own countrymen." "With this background" he added, "one can easily realise why talks of an amicable settlement between the Congress and the Muslim League have not made any headway."

"Why not," Khan Abdul Quaiyum asked, "have an inquiry by judges who are our own countrymen and who can be trusted to give an impartial decision, instead of making apathetic admission of our inefficiency which amounts to a slur on the Indian Judges."—United Press.

Deliverance Day Will Only Accentuate Communal Bitterness

LUCKNOW, Dec. 16.

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, ex-Home Member of the U. P. Government and a prominent member of the Liberal Party, in an interview said:—

"I do not think that the Congress Ministries should have resigned without having solved or attempted to solve the communal problem, which is the main obstacle to self-government. If there was substantial agreement among ourselves, no British Government could possibly prevent us from obtaining home rule at a very early date.

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh regretted Mr. Jinnah's appeal for the observance of "Deliverance Day." "It will serve no useful purpose. On the contrary, it will accentuate communal bitterness." He did not believe that the late Congress Ministry in the U. P. had deliberately committed "atrocities" against Muslims, or that they had not given to Muslims a due share of appointments, though at the same time he felt that the Muslim League could make out some case against the Congress authorities in these provinces without going to the extreme of thanksgiving celebrations. He, however, hoped that attempts should be made for a "rapprochement" between Hindus and Muslims, and felt that in such matters the Indian Christian community could be of some use.

He also regretted the demand for a Royal Commission made by Mr. Jinnah. If, however, an inquiry was inevitable, he thought it should more probably be made by high Judicial officers than by Executive authorities, howsoever highly placed.—United Press.

ON WESTERN FRONT

(Continued from page 1.)

but it is understood, the number of dead is small.—Reuter.

R. A. F. OVER FRISIAN ISLANDS

LONDON: It is learned in London that R. A. F. security patrols carried out routine flights over the Frisian Islands during the night of December 16 and 17. Some bombs were dropped on enemy mine-laying bases in the Islands, but the success of the attack is not yet known.

GERMAN VIEW OF RAID.

The claim that the attack failed is put forward in a commentary of the official German News Agency which declares that isolated enemy aircraft reached Heligoland Bight last night in complete darkness and only managed to drop a few bombs in the sea, far outside the area of the German Islands.

NO OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

It is learned on inquiry at the British Air Ministry that such patrols formed part of normal duties of the R. A. F. and it is not considered necessary to issue a detailed statement about them.

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Katju's Reply To Jinnah

Popular Ministers Won't Submit To Inquisition

Katju Pooh-Poohs Demand For Royal Commission

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, December 17.

IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW DR. KAILASNATH KATJU, EX-CONGRESS MINISTER OF JUSTICE, SEVERELY CRITICISED MR. JINNAH'S PROPOSALS FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

DR. KATJU SAID "IN THESE MATTERS OUTSIDE AUTHORITY CANNOT POSSIBLY BE RECOGNIZED AND SECONDLY IT IS REPUGNANT TO MY NOTIONS OF SELF RESPECT TO BE PUT UP BEFORE AN INQUISITION OR ANY COMMISSION."

KATJU WON'T TOLERATE IT

"Speaking frankly I was not much enamoured of the idea of referring this question even to Sir Maurice Gwyer for investigation. I for one would never submit to examination my conduct as Minister to any Tribunal or Royal Commission of any kind whatsoever. Ministries should be responsible and are responsible to legislatures and through legislatures to the electorate. It will be subversive of all ideas of self-respect if popular Ministries were to be pilloried by outside tribunals. If I were a Minister, I would rather resign than submit to such an inquisition."

Dr. Katju opined that, Mr. Jinnah's proposal was not "bona fide" proposal and it had been made purely with a view to carry on propaganda particularly in England. Moulana Abul Kalam Asad had truly said that the cry of Muslim interests being sacrificed in U. P. was nothing but mountain of falsehoods. On several occasions I had invited concrete instances but none was forthcoming."

THE REMEDY

Questioned as to what remedy Muslim League or Mr. Jinnah had in the absence of an enquiry by third party Dr. Katju said: "So far as the alleged grievances relate to administrative matters, it is a matter for agitation in th press or legislature and public opinion can safely be trusted to remedy all possible injustices and so far as legislation is concerned that again is peculiarly a question for legislature to decide."

Dr. Katju felt that Mr. Jinnah had made a demand for Royal Commission so that Muslim League might evade the necessity of giving specific instances of much trumpeted "atrocities". That appeared to be Mr. Jinnah's real intention which corroborated with Mr. Fazlul Huq's refusal to specify or publish the alleged evidence in his possession about Bihar and U. P. on the grounds that he would do so only before Royal Commission.

CERTIFICATES NOT WANTED

Dr. Katju pooh-poohed the idea of getting a certificate" from the Governors. "I don't seek any certificate or, to use the offensive language of the "Statesmen," "chit" from the Governor as to the propriety or justice of my actions as Minister or collective actions of U. P. Ministry.

Dr. Katju did not agree with those Congress leaders who wanted Governors to certify the conduct of the ministries in relation to Muslim minority. He said: "We did what we considered proper in the interests of the Province as a whole and it was for the Governor to interfere at that time if he considered his special responsibility towards minorities was attacked by any one of our actions or measures. The fact that he did not do so is quite enough for my purposes.

WHY OUTSIDE TRIBUNAL.

"I must deprecate this tendency to invite investigation by outside tribunals into conduct of the ministers, which will undermine their authority and render efficient administration exceedingly difficult."

Dr. Katju thought that all such difficulties if they were at all real, could be solved by Governors, who had legal authority under the Constitution or by mutual conference with ministers. He did not see how the intervention by a third party could be justified.

Govt. Of Free India Must Set Example To World

Satyamurti On Congress "Idealism", On Jinnah's "Fantastic Appeal" And Zetland's "Divide And Rule" Statement

BRAMADESAM,
(North Arcot Dist.) Dec. 16.

"I sincerely hope and pray that there will be an honourable peace between England and India. Whether it comes immediately or after some kind of struggle is a matter which must be left to the future. But let us, as humble Congressmen, make up our minds once more and tell ourselves, our country, the world, and the Government, that whatever may be in store for us, we as disciplined Congressmen, will go forth in order to work to achieve the freedom of this country, and to govern a free India, so justly, so honourably, and so efficiently, that India may be an example to the rest of the free world".

Thus declared Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Mayor of Madras, in the course of his presidential address at the North Arcot District Political Conference held here to-day.

"FANTASTIC APPEAL"

Speaking about Mr. Jinnah's appeal to his co-religionists in this country to observe the 22nd of this month as a day of thanksgiving for the resignation of the Congress Ministries Mr. Satyamurthi said that it was an exhibition of petulance unworthy of the position that Mr. Jinnah once had occupied and even now occupied. The speaker had every confidence that Mussalmans who were as patriotic as non-Mussalmans who were reasonable and who were sane, would repudiate this fantastic appeal.

"DIVIDE AND RULE"

Referring to Lord Zetland's latest statement in the Lords, Mr. S. Satyamurthi said:—

"His Lordship claims that they are sparing no efforts to secure and achieve an honourable settlement with us. If they are keen on that, nothing is easier.

"His Lordship cannot escape the charge of trying, if possible, to divide and rule this country, when he says that Mussalmans have got 'race memories of the days when, for 200 years, the Moghul Dynasty ruled over a greater part of the Indian subcontinent, and have behind them a tradition of military service which persists to this day and is exemplified by the high proportion of the Indian Army which they fill". His Lordship will forgive me when, I say that the high proportion of the Indian Army which they fill was attained, not because the Government had been just in their policy. I claim with no communal pride but as a humble student of truth, that if the Indian Army had been recruited with any consideration to the several communities inhabiting this country, all classes of people, whether Hindus or Muslims, would have found equal representation in the Army equal to their population in the country

"His Lordship says that it is not possible for His Majesty's Government to impose an agreement upon the minorities. Nobody wants them to do so. We only want His Majesty's Government to say that the responsibility for coming to an agreement lies on the Indian people themselves.

Touching on Lord Zetland's reference to the legislatures that they should be divided on political lines, Mr. Satyamurthi said: "I entirely agree, but beg to point out that His Lordship's Government is responsible for the perpetuation of separate electorates in this country. Once these separate electorates are removed, there will be communal peace and national freedom in this country. —United Press.

Our Readers' Views

A. I. R.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I want to draw the attention of the public and the authorities concerned to the programmes of the All-India Radio.

I don't want to go in the programmes of all the Station of A. I. R. but I will stick to Bombay alone. I can't understand why the Talks of the day, both English and Vernacular, have been shifted from Medium wave to Short wave throughout the fortnight.

Ordinarily we used to have all the Talks on Medium wave and they were relayed on both the waves but at present we have only one Weekly Talk "The Week in Sport" relayed on both the waves. Due to this arrangement all the listeners who can catch only the Medium wave are deprived of the Talks in the Series e.g. "Counts for Your Character" in English by Prof. J. G. P. D'Andrade; the Talks in the series "A Provincial Lady Speaks" in Marathi, and the instructive Talks in the series (to begin on the 12th instant) "Hungry Mouths and Birth Control" in Gujarati to be delivered by Gujarati ladies in the form of a conference.

I request the authorities concerned to cancel the Classic or the Light music whatever it may be immediately and relay the Talks on both the waves and let the Radio be a sourcce of instruction to the listening-masses.—Yours, etc.,

H. J. SHAH.

Mr. Jinnah's Appeal And Hindu Sabhaites

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There has been a lot of expression of conflicting opinions on Mr. Jinnah's Appeal to the Muslim's for celebrating 22nd December as a Day of Deliverance. Since then the Provincial Hindu Sabha of Bombay has passed a resolution requesting the Government to stop the celebration of the day by the Muslims in Bombay. In my opinion the resolution was ill-conceived. In these days of democracy Mr. Jinnah has every right to express himself on any political issue. By his appeal he is publicly ventilating what he and his followers think of the Congress Rule in provinces governed by Congress Majorities. There is no occasion for the Hindu Sabhaites to interfere in this dispute between Mr. Jinnah and the Congress High Command. If the resolution of the Provincial Hindu Sabha was prompted by a sense of fear of a communal riot that fear was unwarranted as one of the parties to the dispute—namely the Congressites are pledged to Ahimsa. The Hindu Sabhaites are no party to this dispute and as such they should maintain strict neutrality.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. TALPADE,
Member Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha.

CONGRESS LEADERS FOR WARDHA

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai left for Wardha this evening by the Calcutta Mail.

Among those who saw them off at the Victoria Terminus were Mr. Y. S. Chen, Vice-Consul for China, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. and Mrs. Hutheesing and a large number of Congressmen.

SIKANDAR'S WAY OF RESOLVING DEADLOCK

Plea For Leaders' Informal Conference

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

A scheme for solving communal and constitutional problems of India was suggested in the course of a press interview to-night by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan. After describing several difficulties in the way of establishing a Constituent Assembly, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan said that it would be more profitable to entrust this task to a few prominent and recognised leaders of the people. Provided there was a genuine desire among the leaders to grapple with and solve these problems—which he believed there was—it should be possible to LIMIT THE SIZE OF THIS INFORMAL CONFERENCE TO ABOUT A DOZEN LEADERS. IF THIS SCHEME COMMENDED ITSELF TO MAHATMA GANDHI AND MR. JINNAH THEY SHOULD REQUEST THE VICEROY TO HELP IN THE SELECTION OF THE PERSONNEL.

Finally Sir Sikandar suggested that the recommendations of such a conference could be submitted to the provincial legislatures for ratification and finally to the British Government for acceptance

The following is the full text of interview:

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan said:—"Apart from administrative and mechanical difficulties in the way of the proposal for a Constituent Assembly, there are other weighty and cogent objections against it.

For instance, in an assembly to be really representative, the number of representatives for a vast country like India with a population of 350 millions, must, at a very lowest computation involve election of at least 3,500 members. Moreover, financial considerations alone would justify ruling out this device because judging from the average expenditure in the last provincial general elections an all-India election campaign would cost the candidates and the parties they represent a fortune which a poor country like India can ill-afford.

STATES' PROBLEM

Then, there is the question of Indian States. How are these to be represented in such an assembly. Any suggestion to ignore one-third of India which is represented by these States, on the face of it, would make the claim for such an assembly to represent India as a whole untenable. My main objection against the proposal is that it can hardly be expected to achieve the object which its sponsors seem to have in view. In the present atmosphere of the country and the mood of the various political parties and communities, it is inconceivable that an assembly of 3,500 people would succeed in formulating an agreed constitution and to settle the outstanding communal and minority problems, when even the first rank leaders have failed hitherto to agree on even the preliminaries which must necessarily precede more formal discussions. It is not difficult to visualise the results of deliberations among these 3,500 constituents.

METHOD OF ELECTION

Having regard to the method of election contemplated by the exponents of the scheme, it is inevitable that the candidates should, in order to ensure their success, seek to enlist the support of their respective co-religionists by giving undue prominence to those very communal and religious issues and problems for the solution of which the constituent assembly is proposed to be constituted.

One thing, however, can be safely predicted and that is that a countrywide election campaign under these conditions would further embitter inter-communal relations and might even result in open hostilities.

If the real object is to compose communal differences and to reconcile the just claims of the majority and the minorities in the future constitution of India, it would be more profitable to entrust this task to a few prominent and recognised leaders of the people Provided there is a genuine desire among the leaders to grapple with and solve these problems—as I believe there is—it should be possible to limit the size of this informal conference to about a dozen leaders. There would of course be no question of counting of heads in this conference as this select body of distinguished leaders would be required to find an agreed solution of the various political and communal problems. With mutual goodwill and confidence, it should not be difficult for them to formulate agreed proposals which would meet with the approval of their countrymen. These proposals could then be submitted to the provincial legislatures for ratification.

TRUCE TO WORDY WARFARE

In conclusion, I would earnestly and respectfully appeal to all leaders and particularly those, who are at present engaged in a wordy warfare that they should let bygones be bygones and not let themselves be sidetracked away from their real and cherished objective of bringing about real harmony in the country and attaining that political ideal which every patriotic Indian has in view."—A. P.

DECLARE WAR AIMS

Delhi Women's Conference Resloutions

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

Discriminating adaptation of Western habits of life and thought, where necessary, should not be opposed, suggested Lady Rama Rao in her presidential address at the annual meeting of the Delhi Women's Conference to-day. Owing to illness Lady Rama Rao did not attend meeting and Lady Bajpai, who took her place, read her address.

Lady Rama Rao in the course of her address said:—

"So long as we patronise everything Swadeshi and spend our money on what the country produces, we should not resist changes on the ground that it is denationalisation."

Lady Rama Rao appealed for unity and dwelt on the immensity of the task awaiting workers for women's uplift. The meeting passed a number of resolutions one of which ran:—

DECLARE WAR AIMS

"While strongly reaffirming its belief in pacifism and while realising that the Democratic Powers engaged in the present European war are fighting to preserve the independence of nations threatened by aggression, this conference endorses the resolutions passed by the British Section of the Women International League for Peace and Freedom, urging their Government, firstly, "to make clear the terms upon which it would be willing to make peace," secondly "to include among the terms the recognition of equality of race, and of the rights and liberties of the individual, and respect for the integrity of small as well as great nations" and thirdly,

"as an earnest of its acceptance of these fundamental principles, to make clear its intention of bringing India into free and equal partnership in the family of nations."—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Got a Good Angle in No Time! By BUD FISHER

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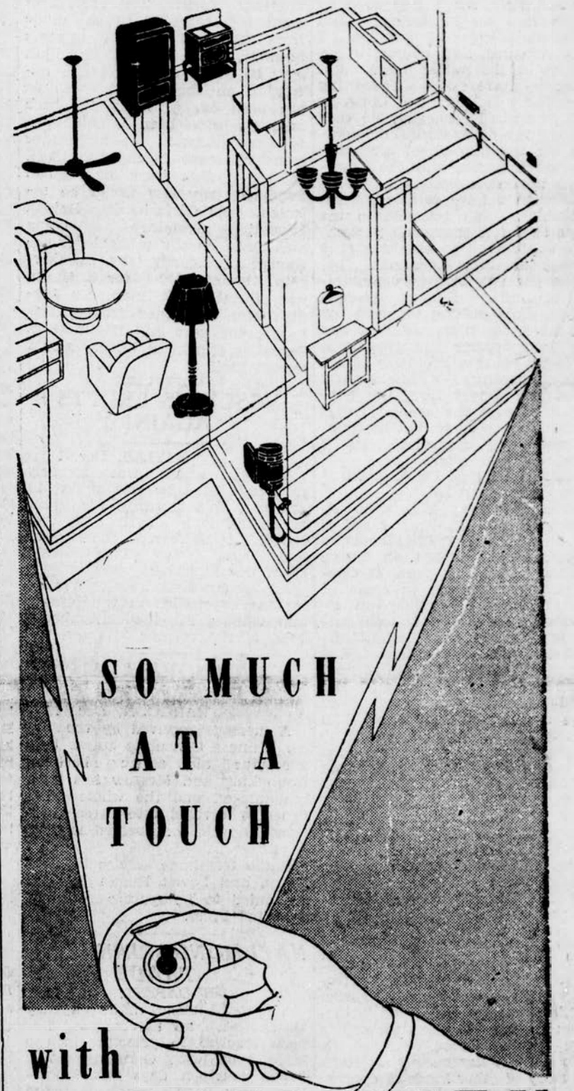

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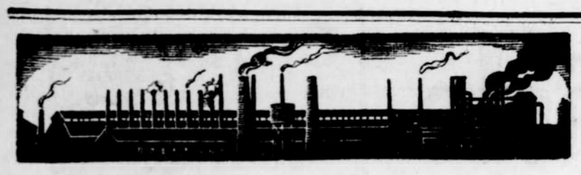

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Mahatma On Role Of Princes

"They Must Not Be Allowed To Impede India's March To Freedom"

BOMBAY, December 16.

"When Britain has shed imperialism, at least so far as India is concerned, it will be discovered that these two arms of imperialism, (Princes and the I.C.S.) were no hindrance on England's path towards the right act", says Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a leading article entitled "The Princes" in the Harijan to-day.

He says:—

"Whatever may be said to the contrary I must continue to claim to be a friend and well-wisher of the Princes, for, my picture of free India has a definite place for them. And hence it is that I have been drawing attention to the weakness of their position as it exists to-day.

The small Princes would do well to abdicate the powers they should never have possessed, and the powers of the bigger ones should be regularised. I have also ventured to suggest the minimum required.

No one in his wildest imagination thinks that the people of the States will for ever remain what they are. They will fight for their rights either non-violently or violently.

In any case, the Princes cannot hold out against millions who have become conscious of their power, whether spiritual or physical.

If the Princes will not read the signs of the times, has the Paramount Power, which has 'rescued' or 'created' them, no duty towards the people of the States?

Shri Pyarelal has examined this question and endeavoured to show, as the reader will find elsewhere in this issue of "Harijan", that no treaty obligations absolve the Paramount Power from protecting the people against misrule, or compel it to recognise the Princes as co-equals with itself and free from control.

The very word 'Paramountcy' involves the final authority of the Paramount Power, the so-called treaties are not treaties between equals, but conditions and restrictions imposed upon those to whom they are given. There are so many grants made principally or wholly for the consolidation of paramountcy. Lawyers will no doubt be found who would argue that treaties are solemn pledges which can be enforced by the Princes. How can a dwarf enforce rights against a giant?

Those who accuse the Congress of bargaining with England when she is engaged in a life and death struggle, do not know what they are saying, anyway I can have no part in bargaining. It is against my nature. India's birthright may not be recognised today. It will be when the time comes. But the issue must be plainly understood.

I hold that, in the nature of things, it is impossible for the Congress to negotiate with the princes directly. When the time will come, it will be found that the paramount power will have negotiated on their behalf with the Congress or whoever can deliver the goods. Princes must not be used or allowed to impede the march of India to freedom, even as the I.C.S. a British creation, cannot be allowed to do so. Both are bulwarks of the empire. And both will either be found to yield willing assistance to free India or will be disbanded. This is not Britain has shed imperialism, at least so far as India is concerned.

It will be discovered that these two arms of imperialism were no hindrance on England's path towards the right act. As I visualise the war at this stage, I see that it has not yet commenced with grim earnestness. Both parties are discovering and inventing new methods of destruction, but both are, I hope, evading the terrible slaughter which must result from any serious impact between the two.

Awful as the indiscriminate sinking of ships with the attendant loss of life is, it will be found to be insignificant compared to what will happen when the fight commences in right earnest. Meanwhile moral issues are being decided for the combatants, whether they will or not. I observe that British statesmen have now begun to confine the war aims to the freedom of European nations. Unless the war comes to an abrupt end, they will find it necessary to go back to the original aim of saving the world for democracy.

This was with the gigantic preparations it has necessitated, will force the parties to cover much wider moral ground than they have perhaps contemplated. The war may therefore, ultimately be decided on moral issues. At any rate the Congress, which has voluntarily disarmed itself and chosen the path of peace or non-violence, is engaged in bringing the moral issue to the forefront. And if it keeps patient, it may by its sheer insistence on the moral issue play an important part in preventing the impending holocaust.

A clear perception of the problem of the Princes is a big part of the moral issue. I invite the Princes and their advisers and, last but not least, the British statesmen to examine it dispassionately and without the old bias."

DOMINION STATUS OR INDEPENDENCE

Gandhiji writes in "Harijan":

An English friend writes to say that he was pained to find me shifting my ground from Dominion Status to Independence, for he has known me declare my satisfaction with Dominion Status in terms of the Statute of Westminster. The charge of shifting ground is not new. General Smuts had brought it against me in South Africa in the initial stages of Satyagraha. But he was ultimately satisfied with what I had done, writes Mr. Gandhi, in "Harjan". And as the reader knows I can count him among my many friends. The charge arises from my compromising nature, the desire 'to agree with my adversary quickly'. Thus, when a newspaper interviewer came to me in Yeravda in 1930, I used the oft-quoted expression 'Substance of Independence'. I told him that I should be satisfied with the substance, instead of the fleeting shadow, of Independence. Similarly, I had said to a friend that, if Dominion Status was offered, I should take it and expect to carry India with me. This is, surely, not in conflict with my saying that I would not be satisfied with anything less than the best, when a definition of war aims is concerned. I should be a traitor to the country's cause if I lowered the goal. If, therefore Dominion Status is less than Independence. I must claim the latter. If it is the same as Independence, it is solely for India to decide what her status will be called. And in examining Dominion Status as India's status I have endeavoured to show that it will ill fit her case, as Dominion Status has associations which shows that it is applicable to the Whites only and does not exclude the exploitation of non-European races. India, which is among the exploited nations, will be a misfit as a fellow-exploiter with, say, South Africa. Free India's mission must be much higher, especially if she finally accepts non-violence as a substitute for war.

GANDHIJI ON RAJKOT REFORMS

Gandhiji writes in "Harijan":—

I have seen the Rajkot State note on reforms. The contradiction makes no impression on me. I adhere to every word of what I have said. Events will show what the reforms mean. Though I did not use Shri Dhebar's name in my article, the framer of the State note has gratuitously brought him in to enable him to signify his displeasure towards the one man who has been admitted in my presence as a true and brave reformer. He will survive all the attacks made on him. If the reforms prove to be what they are claimed to be in the note, no one will be more glad than I. The authorities are, however, entitled to congratulations on their having secured the approval of six out of the ten nominees for the aborted Constitution Committee. That is indeed a defeat for the State Parishad and me. This "volte face" is a good specimen of Kathiawad politics. But I have no right to complain. Even if all the ten including Dhebarbhai had accepted the Rajkot reforms, my analysis, if it is true to facts—as I hold it is—, would not be affected. Only it would be of no effect if all those who wanted something were satisfied with less than what they had. In that sense, therefore, Rajkot authorities have undoubtedly won.

"THOSE BUREAUCRATS"

(Continued from page 6)

be presented with his pension book by the official concerned in person. So a boat and crew of six was hired to take the official and book to a solitary pensioner in a small island in the Western Hebrides. On the way, a bad storm came up. The official and crew were marooned on the island for a week. When he got back, the bill he presented was so large that another official had to be sent out to go over the course, and check it. As he reached the island, another storm blew up. It was two weeks before he got back—with an expense account that would have paid several old age pensions for life.

★

A more telling criticism is that the denizens of Whitehall tend to become a caste—regarding their job of running the country as a strictly private affair—except when awkward questions are asked in the House. This attitude of mind is reflected in that exalted official language—the worst writing in the world—which brings the unfortunate people who have to cope with it to the verge of either tears or apoplexy. This classic, at one time used on Stationery Office pastepot labels, is often quoted: "In ordinary use the best and most nearly immediate result is obtained by using only such amount of gum as will just uniformly moisten the surface without leaving any obvious excess to delay drying, the condition to be aimed at being that of a gummed postage stamp just moistened as ordinarily applied to a letter." In other words "Apply Thinly."

But to-day publicity is essential even to Government Departments, and the delicate shudders of the minute-writers at such vulgar intrusions have had to be overcome to the extent of providing Departmental Press Officers to let the public into the secret.

But the popular idea of the bureaucrat as a thin-lipped unimaginative old fogey in a wing-collar, sitting all night thinking up more unanswerable forms with which to annoy the honest worker is perhaps a little exaggerated. Few professions have produced more distinguished artists and writers. Mr. Humbert Wolfe, the well-known poet, is also Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Labour—and one of 'those bureaucrats', Austin Dobson was in the Board of Trade, W. W. Jacobs in the Post Office, Maurice Baring in the Foreign Office, and Matthew Arnold an Inspector of Schools. Even 'those bureaucrats', it seems, have their lighter side.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1939

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How Fazlul Huq Backed Out Of His "Challenge"

JAWAHAR RELEASES CORRESPONDENCE

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

THE FULL STORY OF MR. FAZLUL HUQ'S "CHALLENGE" TO PT. JAWAHARLAL TO FOLLOW HIM TO A DOZEN PLACES TO BE CONVINCED OF THE ALLEGED CONGRESS GOVERNMENT'S ATROCITIES ON MUSLIM MINORITIES, AND THE BENGAL PREMIER'S BACKING OUT OF HIS "CHALLENGE" WHEN PT. JAWAHARLAL ASKED FOR THE PROMISED EVIDENCE, WITH A PLEA THAT HE WOULD PLACE THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION DEMANDED BY MR. JINNAH, HAS BEEN REVEALED IN THE CORRESPONDENCE THAT PT. JAWAHARLAL HAS NOW RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION WITH MR. HUQ'S PERMISSION.

"INCONCEIVABLE ATROCITEIS"

On the 27th of October Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Premier of Bengal, issued a statement to the Press in which he stated that "he had got definite evidence that most inconceivable atrocities have been committed on Muslims and the Congress Government would not, at any rate, did not take any action to protect Muslims." In particular he was referring to the U. P. Government. He further said: "I give a definite challenge to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Let him fix a convenient time and I will take him to about a dozen places which I am sure would open his eyes to the atrocities which the Congress committed on the Muslim minorities." As soon as I saw the statement I wrote to Mr. Fazlul Huq informing him that I gladly accepted his proposal and was perfectly prepared to participate in the inquiry at the earliest possible moment. Thereupon some correspondence took place between him and me.

"BACKED OUT"

It now appears from the press that Mr. Fazlul Huq has given up the idea of having this inquiry or of sending materials that he might have in his possession to me. Apparently he proposes to submit these materials to the Royal Commission which has been suggested by Mr. Jinnah. I take it that Mr. Fazlul Huq's challenge to me ends. So far as I am concerned I am still ready and willing to go into any matter or to visit places with Mr. Fazlul Huq for the inquiry that he had himself proposed.

With Mr. Fazlul Huq's permission I am issuing the correspondence to the press.

ACCEPTING THE CHALLENGE

Letter written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mr. Fazlul Huq from Lucknow on October 30:

Dear Mr. Fazlul Huq, On my journey from Bombay to Lucknow yesterday, I read in the newspapers a statement by you in which reference was made to me. As this contained a "challenge" from you to me and proposed an inquiry by you and me into certain incidents, I have issued a statement to the press to-day in reply to it. I enclose a copy of it for your information. As you will notice, I gladly accept your proposal and I am ready to participate in any such inquiry at the earliest possible moment. I shall be glad therefore if you will kindly let me know what you propose to do in the matter.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

To Begin With Bihar

EXCESSES COMMITTED ON MUSLIMS

Letter from Fazlul Huq to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on November 4 from Calcutta:

Dear Mr. Jawaharlal, I have received your letter of the 30th October, 1939, which was awaiting my arrival in Calcutta. Just at the present moment I am suffering from a bad attack of lumbago and confined to bed. Moreover, this is Ramzan time and no tour will be convenient till the Ramzan is over. I am arranging with my friends for a tour in various provinces and shall let you know as soon as a programme is fully made out. I hope you will get yourself ready to start on a week's notice. Very likely we will have to begin with some places in Bihar.

I feel very strongly that this question of the alleged excesses committed on Muslims by the Congress Ministries should be settled once for all. I am, therefore, much obliged to you for having accepted my invitation to participate in the enquiry. Nothing but good can come out from such joint efforts if made honestly and in the right spirit.

(SD.) A. K. FAZLUL HUQ.

WHAT ARE THE CHARGES?

LETTER FROM PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TO MR. FAZLUL HUQ WRITTEN ON NOVEMBER 13 FROM ALLAHABAD:—

DEAR MR. FAZLUL HUQ,

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER OF THE 4TH NOVEMBER WHICH I HAVE ONLY JUST RECEIVED OWING TO MY ABSENCE FROM ALLAHABAD. I AM SORRY TO LEARN THAT YOU HAVE BEEN UNWELL.

Like yourself I am eager that the charges made against the Congress Ministries should be investigated and so far as I am concerned I shall do my best in the matter. But I do not understand how you propose to deal with the question. In your statement which was published in the Press you accused the U. P. Government by name and mentioned certain instances which you referred to as atrocities for which the Government was responsible. I completely agree that these charges against the U. P. Government should be enquired into by you and me and I suggested in my letter to you that some kind of a charge sheet might be framed for the purpose by you specifying exactly what was complained against. The next step to this should be to ask the Government concerned for their reply. Having received this material further enquiries should be conducted. Any other course would be most unbusinesslike and is likely to lead nowhere. The U. P. Government as it then existed, exists no more. But the old Ministers still exist and the present U. P. Government will no doubt give facilities to find out the truth of any matter. This present Government will certainly not err on the Congress side and if anything is likely to incline against the Congress.

START WITH U. P.

May I suggest to you therefore that you might take the three U. P. instances to which you had referred and elaborate them, pointing out what exactly the charge is. We shall then send this both to ex-Ministers concerned and to the present U. P. Government.

After dealing with the U. P. we might proceed with Bihar in the same way. I do not understand how any enquiry can be made without this preliminary investigation and without an opportunity being given to the persons accused of mis-government to state their case. As Premier of your province you will no doubt realise that it is unusual and extraordinary for any charges to be made against a government without that Government being given a chance to explain its position.

While I am perfectly agreeable to spend time and energy on such an enquiry with you, you will appreciate that my time is booked up considerably in advance and during these critical days it is not easy to upset my engagements. But the procedure I have suggested above can be followed in spite of other engagements which might keep you or me occupied.

(SD.) JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

"REMOVE CAUSES OF SUSPICION"

Letter written by Mr. Fazlul Huq to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the 16th November:—

Dear Mr. Jawaharlal,

Thank you very much for your letter of November 13, from Allahabad. Since I wrote to you last I have been in communication with my friends, both Hindu and Muslim, in the various provinces in order to collect materials for making out an effective tour programme. My idea is to collect reports as much as possible and then select a few typical cases. We can then go to the localities, send for the people, hear them, take evidence and if we find a 'prima facie' case made out, we shall then decide what to do. I wish to make one point absolutely clear. It is not from a spirit of vindictiveness or from any feeling of spite against the Congress Ministers that I am insisting on this investigation. I am very definitely of opinion that there cannot be any lasting peace in the country unless the two major communities learn to trust each other and this they will not learn unless all causes of suspicion lurking in the mind of one against the other have been removed. If on investigation it is found that the charges were groundless and unfounded, it would be due to the Congress Ministers for the Mussalmans to say publicly that the Congress Ministers were not to blame. If on the other hand, the charges are well-founded we should take precautions that these things may not happen in the future. At the present moment the position is that the Muslims make the charges and the Congress Ministers deny them. There is no adjudication of the points at issue and different people hold different views as to whether the charges are true or not. All this has got to be removed and the question of guilt or innocence definitely cleared and decided.

I feel that if you and I could meet and visit some of the typical localities, we might be able to come to a definite conclusion. If on the whole we find that the Congress Ministers have made mistakes, it would be a graceful act on their part to make a public acknowledgment. If on the other hand we find that the main charges have failed, it will not be necessary to bother about the minor incidents, and we can at once declare that the Congress Ministers stand absolved of all blame.

I have been unwell and I am yet not quite fit for work. I do not agree with you when you say that the present U. P. or other Sec. 93 of Governments are likely to incline against the Congress. I do not think this is the correct position. Somehow or other the officials, from the highest downwards, have to bear the brunt of the charges and they are themselves in the position of accused. They will, therefore, try to belittle the charges and to support the Congress and not because they are in sympathy with the Congress but because they are both in the dock together. I am extremely busy at the present moment with the arrival of the new Governor and the opening of the two Houses of the Legislature for the winter session.

Hope you are keeping well,
(Sd.) A. K. FAZLUL HUQ.

"EVADING SPECIFIC INSTANCES"

Letter written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mr. Fazlul Huq on November 18 from Allahabad:—

Dear Mr. Fazlul Huq,

You do not say anything about the course that I suggest to you in my previous letter. This was that certain specific instances should be put down and the charges against the Congress Ministers should be detailed. The Congress Ministers concerned should then be asked to let us have their version of the facts. If necessary the present Government in the province might be requested to help us in the matter. It is immaterial whether this Government is partial or impartial. We want to get at facts if they can supply them. Having got these facts we can go through them and take such other steps as may be necessary. Any investigation without this preliminary and essential survey would be entirely pointless as well as unfair to the parties concerned. You will agree with me that a vague talk of investigation without taking these preliminary steps would be most unbusinesslike.

In your first statement you mentioned two or three instances in the U.P., namely, Tanda, the Cawnpore firing and the Khaksars in the U. P. These three are definite instances on which presumably you based your charge against the Congress Ministry in the U. P. I suggest that we might take these three and find out what the facts were.

The question before us relates to the behaviour of the Congress Ministers and not to local officials and the like. This behaviour of the Congress Ministry depends on their general policy as well as the particular orders issued by them to the local officials. All these can only be got from headquarters and not locally. I am personally quite willing to have the local investigation is a particular case where this is necessary. But this can follow other real investigation.

It might be helpful also for purposes of comparison to have certain facts about services, etc., and the policy that the various Governments have pursued in the matter, both in Bengal and the Punjab as well as in the other provinces in India.

I entirely agree with you that we shall proceed about this business without any spirit of vindictiveness or any feeling of spite, but with a desire to get at the truth and to remove misapprehensions. It is our earnest desire that Hindus and Muslims as well as others who live in India should learn to trust each other and should remove all suspicion which might lurk in their minds of each other's motives.

Sd. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

"Detailed Reply Later"

Letter of Mr. Fazlul Huq to Pandit Jawaharlal written from Calcutta on the 22nd November:—

Dear Mr. Jawaharlal. Thank you for your letter of November 18. I am very busy just at the present moment and I am only writing to acknowledge your letter. I shall send you a detailed reply later on.

Sd. A. K. FAZLUL HUQ.

"Send Me The Evidence"

Letter written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mr. Fazlul from Allahabad on December:—

Dear Mr. Fazlul Huq. I have been anxiously waiting for a further letter from you regarding the inquiry into "Congress atrocities" which you have suggested I trust that this matter will be dealt with as soon as possible.

In my previous letter I had requested you to send me some details of the charges against Congress Ministers that you had in mind. In your first statement you stated that "you have got definite evidence that most inconceivable atrocities have been committed." May I suggest again that you should send me this evidence.

Sd. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

"COLLECTING FACTS"

Letter written by Mr Fazlul

(Continued on Page 4 Col 1)

Major-General the Duke of Windsor and the Duchess arriving at the American Church in Paris for the annual joint thanksgiving service.

Rajen Babu's Reply To Jinnah's Demand

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS!

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here this evening from Patna on his way to Wardha and had to break his journey here.

He declared that the Congress Working Committee at Wardha would certainly take note of what had appeared in the Press as coming from Mr. Jinnah on the subject of the demand for a Royal Commission. But they will not reply to Mr. Jinnah in the absence of any letter from him asking the Working Committee's decision on the same.

He believed that except the educated Muslim Middle classes, Zamindars and businessmen, the masses in general would not go with Mr. Jinnah. But yet his plans, by resorting to these obstructive tactics, were aimed at securing the vetoing power by a minority over a majority. That too he had planned for provinces other than Bengal and Punjab.

Earlier referring to the same demand he said: "It is hardly possible for any Law Lord to come to India at this juncture to do this work. Even if he were to come to India how will it increase the confidence of Mr. Jinnah when he refused the suggestion made by the Congress—namely the name of the Chief Justice of India whose services would have been easier to secure and the matter could have been disposed of quicker.

"It appears strange that Mr. Jinnah should call for a Royal Commission after refusing the offer of the Chief Justice and approaching the Viceroy of India with his allegations."

I wondered at Mr. Jinnah's detouring the Viceroy for a Royal Commission and said he suspected that Mr. Jinnah might be trying by all means possible to achieve his pet scheme which will destroy majority rule in India, i.e., rule by counting heads. He could do this by trying to impress that the majority ministry has tyrannised over the Muslim minority and, therefore, no scheme based on Democracy is suitable for this country.

WHAT IS A MINORITY?

Rajen Babu further questioned the existence of a Muslim minority in India in the real sense of the term, even if the minority formula of the League of Nations is accepted and which he supposed would be at least 20 per cent. There was no province in India which had Muslims 20 per cent or more except Bengal and the Punjab where according to the League principles they would be Hindu minority provinces. Even in provinces where the Congress Ministry worked, there were large Muslim elements other than the Muslim League or the Congress who did not subscribe to Mr. Jinnah's creed and who for want of effective organisation and education were not vocal.

Referring to December 22, he said he hoped that there would not be disturbances of any kind on the day. At least it should be the endeavour of every Congressman to see that perfect peace was maintained.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Concluding Rajen Babu said, he was not afraid of the cropping of these political differences, for they only showed the political awakening in the people of the country. The Muslim League's attitude was only a reflection of its belief that the country had come to a stage of realising something worthwhile in political and economic freedom. He felt hopeful that the present situation would force out some settlement once for all on the communal issues, either satisfactory or otherwise because mere complaints or grievances of any one political party could not be an end in themselves but means to an end.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE JUG OF DEATH

CANELLI? SWAMP WENT INTO A PICTURE-SHOW....HE AIN'T PLANNIN' ANYTHING, NOT RIGHT NOW!
YOU DUMB FOOL!---SUPPOSE HE'S MEETIN' SOMEBODY INSIDE? YOU GET IN THERE AN' STICK WITH HIM!
'ES COMIN' IN! NOW REMEMBER-YOU GOTTA DO IT SO'S HE DON'T SUSPECT NOTHIN'!
YES, SIR—RIGHT AFTER YOU SIT DOWN.
WHAT'S BITIN' YUH, SWAMP?
SHH!
SHH!
SHH!
SHH-NOTHIN'!.....SOMEBODY PINCHED MY WALLET/ WHERE'S TH' USHER...WHERE'S TH' BLOOMIN' MANAGER OF THIS THEATRE?
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